Kotda-Sangani State,
Adm. report
1909-10 & 1911-12 to 1914-15

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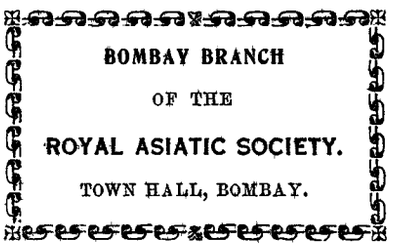

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA-SANGANI STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910. to 1914-15
(except 1910-11)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA-SANGANI TALUKA

FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

THE Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani State for the official year ending 31st March 1910 is as under :—

Chapter I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

2. *Area*, about 90 square miles; *population*, 8,835 souls; *gross revenue (based on average of past 5 years) of the State*, Rs. 92,816; the *tribute* payable to Government-Rs. 10,189 and Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating to Rs. 11,616.

3. THE Chief's *full name* is Mulvaji, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakore". His age is 37 years, and he is a Jadeja Rajput by *caste*, belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He has no *heir, natural* or *adopted*. The following are the *families* with which he has intermarried :—

(1)	Gohel	family	of Vala.
(2)	Jhala	Do.	of Sayla.
(3)	Gohel	Do.	of Lathi.
(4)	Vaghela	Do.	of Sanand under Ahmedabad.
(5)	Jhala	Do.	of Bhadakwa under Chuda.
(6)	Gohel	Do.	of Sihore under Bhownagar,

4. During the year there was no other event of any importance except visits of distinguished personages as mentioned below.

Important events.

5. Mr. C. J. Mayne, Principal of the Rajkumar College, came to Kotda during the vacation on the 10th October 1909 to pay a friendly

visit and left on the 12th idem. He greatly enjoyed his visit and was delighted with all that he saw of the town and on all sides the marks of the Thakore Saheb's fostering care of his people were evident to him as expressed by him. He also noted his remarks in the different visit books.

6. His Highness Jam Saheb Shri Ranjitsinhji Saheb of Navanagar also paid a friendly visit to the Thakore Saheb on the 14th November 1909 and after a stay of a few hours, returned the same day. He inspected the Darbar animals and was well pleased with their condition.

7. His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., F. R. S. R. E., Governor and President in Council of Bombay, honoured our Province with his visit during the year under report, in January last, when the Thakore Saheb Mulvaji along with other Chiefs had the honour of meeting him at Rajkot and forming an acquaintance with His Excellency and attending the Darbar held in honour of the event which was duly celebrated as usual.

8. Thakore Saheb Shri Wakhatsinhji Saheb of Vala, who is related to this State by marriage relationship, paid his first friendly visit to Kotda on the 28th of January 1910 and after a stay of two days, left on the 30th idem, for his capital.

Domestic events.

9. There was no event worth special mention here; but during the year of report the senior Rani Saheb of the Thakore Saheb gave birth to a third daughter, but I regret to have to note that she died a few days after.

District tour.

10. The Thakore Saheb visited several villages of the State to dispose of questions requiring local inquiry or inspection of places; as also in connection with the condition of the people as well as on other State business; and the people thereof were found happy and contented under the circumstances and had very little to ventilate.

Visits of Political Officers.

11. The Judicial Assistant of Kathiawar, H. D. Rendall, Esquire, I. C. S. and J. Monteath, Esquire, I. C. S. the then Political Agent, Halar Prant, kindly paid a visit to Kotda, in February last, during their annual tour, which extended over three days from the 1st to the morning of the 4th idem.

12. The former Officer, though his was the first visit, had to express that it was so pleasant to be shown everything by a Chief who takes such a deep and valuable interest in State institutions and in his own people and that he warmly congratulated him on the efficiency and completeness of all his arrangements.

13. During their stay here, they were kind enough to visit the Dispensary, Jail, Schools, Court-houses, Darbargadh and Stables. They seemed pleased with everything they saw and their impressions of the visit they had been good enough to record in the visit books of the different departments, as shown under their respective heads.

Changes in Personnel of Officials.

14. During the year under review, Mr. Jattashankar Bhanji Pathak, Police Superintendent, having resigned his post to take up service elsewhere, Mr. Makanji Devji temporarily held his charge but was succeeded by Gohel Gagubha Visaji. Mr. Abhechand Jethabhai, Daftari and Treasurer, was transferred to the Revenue Department and followed by Gohel Gopalji Bhagwansinh. There has been no other change in the high officials of the State (Appendix I).

Chapter II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey of lands.

15. A regular revenue survey has been made of all the State lands and boundary marks have been erected on each survey number. It was commenced in the year 1893 and completed in 1898; and nearly 45,607 acres of lands of Khalsa villages were surveyed and settled under the direct supervision and orders of the Agency Survey Department; and a trained Surveyor has been engaged to preserve the records in tact. The cash assessment system has not been introduced as it has not been found expedient under the existing circumstances. The lands belonging to the Bhayats and Mulgarassias measure 11,914 acres as per the Giras Survey.

Land Revenue System

16. Chokha Bhag system (i. e. levy in kind and cash) generally prevails in the State, as described in previous reports, since 1874, in which there has been no change during the year. Besides one-fourth share, for the most part, levied in the produce (i. e. in kind), a levy varying from a sum of 30 to 40 (including Sim Dan) is recovered in cash as 'Santi Vero' per each Santi of land, according to the productiveness of land of a village. Cash assessment system called 'Udhad' is resorted to in exceptional and special cases.

17. This Bhagbatai system generally finds favour with the cultivators, more especially under the present circumstances, owing to the unsuitability of seasons; and there are very little complaints against the continuance of the same. The ryots find no difficulty in paying the State's share of the kind, and cash when there is plenty of harvests; the Vaje even in

times of scarcity is easily paid, and the Vero of those who are unable to pay it in harder times is suspended to better times; and during hard distress, such as the famine of 1899–1900, the State had to remit the same under certain conditions. Every attention is paid to the prosperity of the cultivating classes who do not appear to be dissatisfied in any way.

Culturable lands.

18. Culturable land does not appear to remain waste nor any waste lands have been taken under cultivation.

Alienations. Boundary settlements.

19. No alienations or any new boundary settlements were made during the year. But old boundary pillars between the boundaries of different States all round were kept in tact, the fallen or destroyed ones being re-erected or renewed.

Takavi Help to people.

20. Advances in the form of Takavi have been greatly reduced. Generally the cultivator-debtors have been made to repay the advances by instalments without borrowing further loans, and to swim with their own oars, without impairing their condition. The amounts of Takavi given and recovered during the Samvat year were Rs. 565 and 1,935 respectively.

21. The loans advanced to and recovered from the Bhayats and Mulgarassias amounted to Rs 2,417 and 3,773 respectively.

22. Those cultivator-debtors who have not been able to come to the above arrangement are made to repay the advances from the outturn of the harvest, leaving a sufficient quantity for their maintenance for some time to come. The Bhayats and Mulgarassias repay the loans in the same way; and every facility is afforded to them for their maintenance for the whole year. They have therefore not been pressed for further payments.

Demand and Collections.

23. There were no important variations in the demand and collections of revenue neither in the area under cultivation. No remissions were necessary during the year. Revenue cash collections from those who were found, on account of the poor outturn of the harvest, unable to pay the same, wholly or in part, had to be suspended to that extent.

Coercive measures.

24. No coercive measures had to be exercised, suspensions being granted, as said above, to those unable to pay the cash levy.

Chapter III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

25. The Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code and Evidence Act introduced with necessary changes and exceptions during the management of the State by the Agency are still in force. They are not very strictly adhered to, but are followed in spirit. The Courts also consult the Indian Contract Act, the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws, the Kathiawar Agency Limitation, Registration, Court Fee and Extradition Rules &c. The Explosive Substances Act of the State was prepared and applied to this State's territories, as reported last year. The State has, besides, framed and promulgated its own Stamp and other rules and regulations as necessity arose (Appendix II).

Military Force.

26. No military force is maintained by the State, which has 4 unserviceable guns without ammunition &c. There are also no requisites nor gunners (Appendix III). The Bhayats and Mulgarassias of the State are liable to perform military service, when required by the State, under certain conditions. The subject therefore requires no other remarks.

Police.

27. The strength of the Police Force of the State consists of nearly 18 foot and 10 mounted police, showing an increase of 3 in the latter over the number of the last year. The former are armed with smooth-bore muzzle loading police carbines, with bayonets; and the latter with similar small carbines and swords. They are under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Police of the State. Both have their separate Jamadars or Head Constables. The Police may be said to have tried their best in preserving peace and preventing and detecting crimes. The body numbers 28 and its cost amounts to nearly Rs 3,363 as compared with 25 and Rs 3,072 of the past year.

28. There are four grades of Rs. 10, 22, 23 and 24, and three of Rs. 7, 8 and 9, in the mounted and foot police respectively. There is no regular system of imparting education. Of the whole number, 12 only can read and write (Appendix IV). They are being trained to drill always except Sundays and holidays. The ratio of police per square mile and per thousand of population is ·3 and 3·1 respectively.

Working of the Police

29. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year under report was 26 as against 20 of the previous year. The number of accused arrested was 30 as against 24

of the past year. All the persons arrested were sent up for trial with the result that 22 were convicted and 8 were either acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions over arrests was 73·3 against 62·5 of the previous year. Of the above, 22 offences were committed for trial and 4 offences remained undetected at the end of the official year. Appendices V, VI and VII furnish particulars of the work done by the Police.

Serious offences.

30. There was no Baharwattia or outlaw against the State. One case of murder and one of grievous hurt have been committed during the year. There was no other case of dacoity or any other serious crime. The number of thefts and other offences against property was 9 as against 11 of the last year; and 11 were miscellaneous. Most of these offences were detected and the offenders convicted and punished.

31. There were 3 cases of accidental fire, the total damage estimated being Rs. 282 only.

32. No case of suicide and five cases of accidental death occurred in this State during the year.

Stolen Property.

33. It will be seen from Appendix VI that the value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,388-9-2 as compared with Rs. 486-14-6 of the year before, the percentage of the property to that recovered being 36·94 during the year under report as against 64·79 in the past year.

Village Police.

34. For the protection of life and property in the villages, there are village police headed by the Police Patels who are 13 in number which is reduced in consequence of the creation of the post of a Tappa Fouzdar for the Ramod Mahal as an experimental measure. The village police are also occasionally required to do escort duties, &c. They number 148 including 75 Pasaetas, 5 Jivaidars and 68 other Sibandi. All Jivaidars and several of the Pasaetas hold lands; while others are being paid on service tenure by the State and the Bhayats.

Mianas.

35. As the Mianas of Malia have been often allowed to roam about from district to district in search of their bread and as they are likely to trouble according to their habit more or less the neighbourhood of their temporary camp, as they have done during the year of report, this State had to remain on its alert with all vigilance for a time, when they had this year encamped themselves in the limits of Pipalana under Rajpura, as they usually did every year.

Criminal Justice.

36. The State has fourth class powers and there was no increase or decrease in the number of Courts during the year. There are two Courts of Criminal Justice in this State,—the Hazur Court and the Nyayadhish Court. The former exercises all the powers of the Taluka and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish. The Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate, but he has been invested with 1st Class powers from the 1st instant as the public are inconvenienced in point of appeals.

Criminal cases.

37. It will be seen from Appendix VIII that 64 offences involving 73 persons were dealt with and disposed of by the Courts during the year as against 47 and 52 respectively of the previous year. That out of the 73 persons dealt with, 39 were convicted and sentenced, 10 were discharged without trial, 23 were acquitted and discharged and 1 committed to the Chief Court of Criminal Justice in Kathiawar.

Criminal Appeals.

38. There was only 1 criminal appeal filed and disposed of during the year under report (Appendix IX).

Civil Justice.

39. There was no increase or decrease in the number of Courts during the year. The same two Courts, as mentioned above, did the civil work also. The Hazur Court exercises all the powers of the State, hearing appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish. The Nyayadhish hears civil suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000.

Original suits.

40. Appendix X shows that the total number of suits instituted during the year were 52 as compared with 74 in the year before. All the 74 were disposed of, leaving none pending at the close of the year, the average duration of suits being 7 days. Of these, 45 related to money transactions, 1 to landed property, and 6 to other rights. The total value of suits disposed of amounted to Rs. 3,745-9-4 against Rs. 9,738-8-6 of the year before.

Execution of decrees

41. Applications for execution of decrees filed during the year numbered 139 against 178 in the preceding year. There was none pending at the close of the last year. All these were disposed of, none remaining in balance at the end of the year (Appendix XI).

Civil Appeals.

42. As regards appellate work, the number of appeals filed and disposed of during the year was only 1 of the value of Rs. 89-6-0 as against 7 of the past year of the value of

Rs. 524-6-6. There is none pending at the close of the year (Appendix XII).

Extradition.

43. Only one person was handed over to the Junagadh State for an offence of theft committed in its jurisdiction. He was extradited through the intervention of the Agency. He was charged under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, was convicted and sentenced to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

44. Seven persons were surrendered to this State through the intervention of the Agency. Two accused were extradited from Gondal, one from Rajkot and four from Jamnagar. The former two were charged under Section 498, Indian Penal Code, convicted for enticing away a married woman and sentenced to undergo 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30. The Rajkot accused was punished for criminal intimidation under Section 506, I. P. C., with 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 only. The Jamnagar accused, though charged under Section 379, were discharged on the strength of Section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.

45. This State experienced no want of reciprocity from any quarter in this respect.

Prisons.

46. This State has only one Jail, in the town of Kotda, with 6 cells accommodating 12 prisoners and a kitchen. It is a miniature building well suited for the present requirements of the State. Mr. Mayne, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, visited the place on 12-10-09 and remarked :- "I visited the Jail "this morning with the Thakore Saheb. There are four prisoners only, "whom I had seen earlier in the morning working in the State Garden. "Everything was clean and neat, as appears to be the case throughout "the town." The Judicial Assistant, H. D. Rendall, Esquire, I. C. S., and the Political Agent, J. Monteath, Esquire, I. C. S., were pleased to inspect it in February last and to remark on3-2-10 :- "Visited this morn- "ing. The jail is in good order, and clean. The prisoners seem to be "well fed and as comfortable as they deserve to be."

Prisoners confined.

47. There was no prisoner in the Jail at the close of the preceding year. 33 were admitted during the year under report, as against 20 of the previous year, the daily average number being 6·28. Out of these, 28 were released on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, and 1 sent up for trial by the Chief Court of Cri-

minal Justice in Kathiawar, 4 remaining in Jail at the close of the year as Appendix XIII shows.

Prisoners' conduct and health.

48. Throughout the year there was no sickness among the Jail population. Every one enjoyed good health. There was no Jail offence of any kind and the prisoners behaved well. They were employed on out-door work.

Registration.

49. As Appendices XIV and XV show, the total number of documents presented was 10, all of which were registered during the year, of the value of Rs. 19,966-12-0, the amount of fees levied being Rs. 50.

MunicipalAdministration

50. There is a Municipality here for the town of Kotda. It has no receipts to be collected, as all the taxes are levied by the Revenue Department. It has effected several improvements. The municipal establishment consists of a Municipal Secretary, peons, sweepers and cart-drivers. Roads and streets are always cleaned and every attention is paid to cleanliness. The town is supplied with lighting.

51. It is purely a department of the State maintained wholly from State revenues. No municipal tax of any kind is levied from the people. The Municipal Secretary is given summary powers for inflicting petty fines for nuisance within the limits of the town. The Department has worked well and has cost Rs. 1,203 during the last revenue year (Appendix XVI).

Rural Conservancy.

52. Arrangements are made with local scavengers for the cleanliness of rural villages. The Vahivatdars of the Mahals and the village police have orders to keep the villages clean.

Chapter IV.—PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Rainfall.

53. There was slight rain in the third week of June which was not enough for conducting sowing operations. The regular monsoon did not commence till the middle of the fourth week of June. The rain was then sufficient and general throughout the whole State and agricultural operations were in full swing at once. The sowing of juar, bajri, rice and talli was soon finished. Nearly the whole of July continued to rain with the exception of a few days and then cotton sowing was conducted and finished. In August it rained at intervals. The til was then sown. Till the first fortnight of the month all the crop plants

were in a thriving condition, but during the second fortnight, juar, cotton, til and talli plants appeared to be damaged by insects. There was rain only from the 5th to the 9th of September, and break during the rest of the month. The plants suffered much on account of the continuous heat followed by mist with the result that the juar, til and talli crops became more diseased. There was in fact no rain in October. The rainfall of the season measured 25-55 inches (nearly equal to the average rainfall of about 24 inches of the State). There was in addition 1 inch 20 cents of unseasonable rain. Appendix XVII shows the rainfall during the several months of the year. The weather due to easterly winds in the latter part of the season proved injurious to the crop plants and contributed largely to the lean harvest of the cotton and til-talli crops especially.

Crops.

54. The condition of crops, though thriving in the beginning, was not promising in the end, for the reasons mentioned above. Cotton and sesamum crops suffered the most from disagreeable weather, and bajri from excessive moisture in the beginning and thereafter from the effects of heat and absence of timely latter rains. Pulses also suffered a great deal, being totally damaged by insects. The rabi crops fared well to a certain extent.

Irrigated Crops.

55. There being sufficient water in wells &c., the cultivators had to raise irrigated crops. They were in a prosperous condition, but during December they suffered a little owing to unseasonable rain followed by the sky remaining overcast with clouds for a time. They were, however, soon visited by wintry cold which improved the situation which also was marred by the effects of frost to a very slight degree. The season was, on the whole, favourable for the crops and the outturn was comparatively good.

Sugar-cane.

56. There were 20 sugar-cane plantations during the year against 33 of the year before. They were generally in a fair condition, though damaged by insects and wild boars. The decrease is due to the rotation of crops. The area under this cultivation was about 89 acres.

Irrigation and Soil.

57. Juar, Bajri, Cotton and Tal-talli are the principal rain crops; and Wheat, hot weather Juar, Cane, Rice and vegetables the principal irrigated crops. There is no irrigational work on a grand scale in this Taluka; but wells and *Orias* are utilized for irrigating land. The soil is generally of a black and brown colour. Water is obtainable at a depth of 30 to 40 feet.

58. There did not appear any swarm of locusts nor was there frost anywhere during the year, except frost at a single village of Sardhar where it damaged cotton plants to a certain extent. The damage done by red-rust was only nominal. It affected later wheat crops and that too in a slight degree.

Locusts, Frost and Red-rust.

59. On the whole the condition of Kharif crops was not satisfactory, while the rabi crops fared well. The average anna valuation of all crops taken together may be said to be nearly ten to twelve annas in the rupee.

Anna valuation of Crops.

60. There was little want of water. It is still found sufficient in wells and partly in rivers.

Water supply.

61. The demand for both skilled and unskilled labour has been increasing and fair wages had been maintained. The average rate for skilled labour varied from annas 6 to Rs. 1-2-0, and for unskilled labour, from annas 2 to annas 6.

Wages and labour.

62, Comparative statement as to prices of staple food grains for the two years is given in Appendix XVIII. The prices began to rise for reasons mentioned last year, but declined since November last owing to the prospects of the new harvest. The price of cotton was abnormal on account of its scarcity elsewhere.

Prices.

63. There are no forests in the State although a portion of it is hilly and unculturable. No valuable trees can be grown on the land owing to the formation of the soil being of sand and lime-stones. Some plots produce grass and those are kept as grass reserves. This grass is found difficult to be disposed of, and is utilized for the feed of State animals, and if there be any surplus quantity, it is stored up as provision for future. Other plots bring in some revenue as grazing fees.

Forests.

64. There is hardly any trade in the State worth mentioning. The principal articles of manufacture is coarse country cloth called *Khadi*, for local use, with handlooms generally by Dheds. This *Khadi* is coloured into *Cholia* by Khatries. Some people manufacture country woollen blankets and woollen *dalis* by means of manipulation process.

Trade and manufactures.

65. The export trade consists mainly in cotton, wool, grains when the harvest is good, oil and molasses. Cotton finds its market to Bhovnagar, Wadhwan, Admedabad and Bombay; wool to Jodia Bunder and oil and molasses to Dhoraji

Export and Import trade.

Cutch and Rajkot, and grains to various parts of this province. It is not practicable to give information as to the total quantity and value of these commodities. The total value of the export trade of all kinds would, however, be about Rs. 1,10,300 during the year against Rs. 92,800 of the previous year. The principal articles of import are sugar, rice, spices, iron, cotton and silk fabrics, timber, Kerosine oil, tobacco, glassware, colouring materials &c. Cotton fabrics are imported from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bhownagar; silk from Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Patan, Dhoraji and other places; and timber from Bhownagar. The value of such commodities comes to about Rs. 1,54,592 during the year against Rs. 1,57,545 of the past year. But these figures are not quite correct; for, we have no data for the Bhayati villages.

Custom levies.

66. No duty is levied on goods exported from this State, except on wool; whereas on the articles imported an advalorem duty of three pies per rupee or Rs. 1-9-0 per cent is, for the most part, levied except gold and silver which are exempt. Articles valued at less than a rupee are also exempt from this duty. Import duty is also not levied on all articles brought for religions institutions, those brought by mendicant classes and by all the subjects for certain specified purposes in connection with marriages. Traders are allowed to bring in their commodities for sale and keep them for a fixed period free of import duties and to take them back paying duty only on the articles sold in the State.

Ginning Factory.

67. The Ginning Factory at Kotda and *Ads* in some places provide the poorer classes with some work. The Kotda Factory did not work this year and the cotton was therefore removed to the Factories at Gondal and Rajkot.

68. The only other thing which affords some industry is the limestones available and dug out from quarries, in some places. But they are not of a quality which can fetch better prices; and hence are utilized in local consumption only.

Public Works.

69. The amount spent on Public Works during the State financial year was smaller than that in the preceding year. The amount spent under this head was Rs. 3,895 against Rs. 7,657 of the past year, as shown in Appendix XIX.

Post Offices.

70. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the villages of Ramod and Ardoi. The one in the last village has been newly opened during the year.

71. This State has no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes.

Mint.

72. Though strict economy has to be exercised in all departments of the State owing to Government and Local Fund Loan debts, the general condition may safely be said steadily improving, gradually though.

General condition of the State.

73. The general condition of the people is the same as before, as substantial improvement can hardly be expected in the absence of successive regular good seasons, though it may be said to be improving slowly. The main stay of the people is agriculture. The crops having suffered as stated above, the harvest was much below the average. There was therefore no perceptible improvement in the condition of the agriculturists, because they had hardly any surplus produce to dispose of.

General condition of the people.

74. Very few cultivators have continued to receive the state help, but in some instances, they had to obtain postponement of a portion of State dues to enable them to pull on till the next harvest. This has, on the whole, contributed to keep them in a totally good condition.

75. The condition of the trading and other high classes has been also the same as before. They have experienced some difficulty in their dealings owing to the tightness of the money market. However they have managed their own affairs economically and with care.

76. The case somewhat differs with respect to the labouring classes. Throughout the year there was constant demand for labour, and fair wages had been earned. Some people engaged themselves in cutting grass and fuel and sold them by head-loads for fair prices, and were also employed during harvest time, and in public and private works, which supported them so as to earn their daily subsistence. Their condition has, on the whole, been good.

77. Public health has been tolerably good; and no serious epidemic visited the State. The death rate wae nearly normal. Further particulars on the subject are given under Chapter VI.

Public Health.

78. The State has to depend principlly on agriculture; and its chief resources are the land revenues which are derived from the production due to the nature of the seasonable rainfall and to the irrigation by means of wells. Though the soil is, for the

Economical condition

most part, fertile, the production chiefly depends on the quantity of rainfall. The trade is one of the resources, but it is an insignificant item.

79. Taking into consideration the revenues of loan as well as prosperous years, the average may come to about a lac of rupees realized chiefly from the cultivators in the form of cash and kind, and from other people as house-tax, customs-duties, &c., in addition to the judicial income. Trees and grass reserves also partly add to the income of the Taluka.

80. The receipts are spent in administrative charges and household and other expenditure of the Chief, in addition to the tribute, general contributions and repayments of debts.

Agricultural Stock.

81. Appendix XX shows the agricultural stock during the year of report. It may be considered sufficient for agricultural purposes under the circumstances and shows an improvement over that of the last year. There was, during the year, a leg and mouth disease, called *Kharva*, among cattle; but it was not of a virulent type.

Fodder.

82. The grass reserves yield grass to the State which utilizes as much quantity as is required for the feed of its animals; and the surplus is stored up and stacked as provision for future. The agriculturists collect the grass that has grown upon *Shedhas* (i. e. outskirts), of their fields, small grass reserves and waste or unculturable lands which form parts of their holdings; and sow during monsoon bajri and juari in their fields, according to the rotation of crops, which, besides giving them grains, supply stalks, otherwise called *Kadbi*, which are cut, collected and stacked in or near their villages to serve as fodder for their animals. If the same fall short of their requirements, they produce green fodder, such as, *Chhasatio* or irrigated juari, bajri, mung, lucern grass (*Gadab*) &c. by means of well irrigation in order to maintain their agricultural stock. The State encourages them in every way possible to keep the animals alive and in a tolerately good condition.

Immigration and emigration.

83. There were 12 persons who immigrated into the Taluka from other States, while 1 person only left this Taluka during the year. They generally belonged to the labouring, cultivating, artizan and trading classes.

84. Some of the traders of this Taluka, especially of Kotda, go abroad for commercial enterprise and establish their shops in distant places, such as, Rangoon, Rutlam, Indore, Bombay, Raipur, Ceylon and other

places. They are chiefly Memons, Boras and Khojas. But these are not emigrants.

Abkari.

85. There are in the State 4 shops for the sale of opium and 4 shops of *ganja*, respectively giving Rs. 779-10-8 and Rs. 71-10-8 to the State (Appendix XXI). There is no shop either of country spirit or tari nor allowed to open one, as it is considered to affect the health and morality of the people.

Chapter V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

86. The revenue year in this State commences from 1st November and terminates on 31st October; and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII shows the particulars of receipts and expenditure during the year.

Gross revenues and Expenditure.

87. During the Samvat year 1965 the gross revenues of the State came to be Rs. 87,190 as against Rs. 92,272 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 5,082 chiefly under the head of the Vaje, which calls for no remark. The prospects of recovering outstanding arrears are not very promising. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs 7[illegible],511 against Rs 76,336 in the previous year.

State debts.

88. The only State debts are the Government and the Local Fund loans. The Government debt stood at Rs. 1,50,769 on 31st March 1909. This State paid Rs. 20,000 towards the interest and reduction of the principal of the loan during the official year. The Local Fund Loan debt stands at Rs. 14,403-14-11. The interest amount of Rs 720-3-2 due upto last year has also been paid during the year.

89. It may not, I venture to think, be out of place to respectfully observe here that this State, though in full expectation of their remission and refund, paid off Government tribute &c. due by it, even during the famine yesrs.

Chapter VI. VITAL STATISTICS &c.

Dispensary.

90. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. It is managed by a Medical Officer who has a wide experience and appears to be a good practical hand. It is duly supplied

with English medicines and possesses necessary instruments and apparatus for the treatment of patients.

Visitors of the Dispensary

91. Mr. Mayne, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot paid a visit to the institution on 12th October 1909, and his remarks are :—" I visited the Dispensary this morning " in company with the Thakore Saheb and his nephew K. S. Jorawarsinhji. " All the arrangements appeared neat and methodical, daily returns made " upto date, and judging by the large number of people on daily attendance, " It is clear that the public of Kotda Sangani are gratefully availing them- " selves of the Thakore Saheb's kindness in providing them with medical " help." The Judicial Assistant, H. D. Rendall, Esquire, I. C. S. and the Political Agent, J. Monteath, Esquire, I. C. S. were pleased during their visit to the Dispensary on 3rd February last, to remark in the visitors' book :-' Visited. The Dispensary is clean and well stocked. '

Patients treated.

92. The number of out-door patients treated at the institution during the year of report was 5,147; whereas that in the previous year was 3,274. The increase is due to the disagreeable changes in the climate. The daily average of the patients was 53·43 against 32·5 last year. The cost of the Department was Rs 1,380 (Appendix XXIII).

General health.

93. The general health of the people was tolerably good thoughout the year. There was no epidemic; but the prevailing diseases were malarial fever, rheumatic and nervous affection, eye and ear diseases, respiratory and digestive affection as well as skin diseases. Malaria is more common here throughout the year. However its intensity gradually increased from the month of July to November. Eye and skin diseases are also very common here.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

94. The progress of vaccination and sanitation is good. The villages are kept clean and there is not much sickness. The vaccination work goes on well, The total number of primary vaccinations was 341 during the year as against 334 of the previous year. There was no revaccination. The vaccination department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar. There was no case of small-pox.

Births and deaths.

95. The number of births and deaths during the year was 455 and 187 as compared respectively with 343 and 181 of the year before, showing (Appendix XXIV) that there was improvement in the birth rate, while the death rate was nearly the same

as last year. The birth and death rates per one thousand of the population were this year 51·49 and 21·16 against 38·82 and 20·48 respectivly during the preceding year.

Measures taken to ensure accurate registration.

96. It is incumbent on the head of the family as well as the midwives to have the births registered at the Police Office in the town of Kotda, and in the mofussil to report them to the Police Patels. As regards registration of deaths the heads of the families have to notify the same to the Police authorities. In order to ensure correctness of the registers of births and deaths a penalty of a small fine is imposed upon those who neglect to notify the occurrences of births and deaths. There is no cost under this head as the duty is entrusted to the Police Department in addition to their usual functions. The Registers for villages are kept with the Police Patels. The village Registers are periodically examined by the Superintendent of Police whose duty it is to keep one for the town of Kotda.

Plague.

97. No case of plague occurred in this State. Precautionary measures are always taken for the inspection and examination of persons who come from infected areas.

Chapter VII.-EDUCATION.

Schools.

98. Appendix XXV gives particulars as to the schools maintained by the State. There are in all 4 Schools in the Taluka of which 2 schools,—one for boys and the other for girls are situated in Kotda; and two boys' schools are located in Ramod and Ardoi. They are all Gujarati and primary schools. All these schools are Fund Schools.

Attendance.

99. The total number of boys under instruction during the year was 252 as compared with 238 of the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 181·62 as against 183·06 of the past year. The girls' school is managed by a trained Head Mistress. It has 55 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with the same number of the previous year, the average daily attendance being 26·6 as against 23 past year. Of the total number of students, 148 were Hindus and 104 Mahomedans.

Standards.

100. The boys' Schools at Kotda and Ramod had instruction imparted upto seven standards; the one at Ardoi had six standards; while Kotda girls' School had five standards.

New Gujarati Reading Series appear to have been taught. They have all infant classes besides. The drawing and kindergarten systems of teaching have been introduced into all the boys' schools. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical training is given to the boys receiving instruction; while the school boys at Ramod and Ardoi are practised in native sports. Girls are imparted instruction in embroidery and sewing also.

Examination.

101. The Education Department of the State is under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Agency Educational Officer Mr. Dhirajram Vishwanath Vyas. The annual examinations of the year under report were not held during the year and therefore the results are not shown.

Visits of Schools.

102. Mr. Mayne, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, paid a visit to the Kotda Schools on 12-10-09 and noted his remarks as below (1) for the boys' school:—"I visited "the school today with the Thakore Saheb. There are 175 on the register "and a very large number of Mahomedans which is a good sign. The "Head Master seems to be a keen man and to be well supported by his "assistants. I saw two of the classes do some Kindergarten work very "satisfactorily, and two boys went through a dialogue, showing very good "memory power. I also saw some physical drill. The movements were "correctly carried with but the majority of the boys did not do the exer-"cises with energy enough. If the numbers increase, new rooms will be neces-"sary, as they are quite enough even now. From a short visit I should say that "the school is in a satisfactory state. The boys seem happy which is a "good sign." And (2) for the girls' school:—"I visited the School this "evening with the Thakor Saheb and am very much pleased with all I "saw and heard. The children sing very nicely and their kindergarten "work is smart. I questioned several of them, and one and all they seem "bright and happy. There are nearly 60 on the Register, a number show-"ing that female education is valued here. The Head Mistress seems to "have the children well under control and to be very efficient. I enjoyed my "visit immensely." The Judicial Assistant, H. D. Rendall, Esquire I.C.S., and the Political Agent, J. Monteath Esquire, I.C.S. were kind enough during their visit here in February last to inspect the Taluka and girls' schools at Kotda and their remarks in the visit books of the institutions are quoted below. They are (1) for the Kotda boys' school:—'The Thakor "Saheb took us to see this school to-day. The boys appear to be both "intelligent and well disciplined; and the school appears to be doing

" good work. The numbers are already large and would appear to justify " the improved accommodation suggested by Maj. Hancock. The " Thakor Saheb obviously takes a keen interest in the school, and we are " sure that the Agency will welcome any proposal that he may wish to " make for its amelioration'. And (2) for the girls' school:— "The Thakor " Saheb took Mrs. Rendall and us to see this school. Apparently the " Thakor Saheb desires the appointment of a qualified mistress. As female " education is so forward in the State and so popular, we agree with him " in thinking such an appointment most desirable. There are several girls " in the higher classes and it seems possible that the standard of education " would under trained supervision, reach a high level." There appears some misunderstanding as regards the latter remarks. The girls' school is managed by a trained Head Mistress, as stated above; but at the time she had been on leave, and her absence appears to have caused the misunderstanding.

Cost.

103. Expenditure on account of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 1,680 during the year under review, which together with the Educational *Varad* and the amount of scholarships and other aid brought the total to Rs. 2,150 under the head.

Encouragement extended by the Darbar.

104. The Thakore Saheb has been pleased to continue the two scholarships to the students who prosecute and further their studies elsewhere. Besides these scholarships, he gives one of Rs. 5 per month towards the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

Madressas.

105. There are also Urdu and Khoja Madressas in the town of Kotda. The former is conducted at the expense of a private Memon gentleman of the place, and the latter is in existence by the co-operation of the Khoja community. In both the institutions instruction is imparted to the children in their respective religions.

106. I may also mention here that in order to encourage the Gujarati literature, the Thakor Saheb has become a life-member of the Gujarat Vernacular Society at Ahmedabad formed through the good offices of the late Mr. Kinlock Forbes.

Chapter VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port.

107. The State has of course no port.

Sadavrat or charity.

108. There are several charity houses, at Kotda and some of the principal villages of the State. They are called Sadavrats which literally mean daily distribution of alms in

the shape of flour and pulse or some other article of food to the mendicants, blind, old, maimed, infirm and destitute. In Kotda the Sadavrats are maintained specially with the State help and in villages by the joint aid of the cultivators. Sadavrat is, as is well-known, the most ancient institution of charity in the Native States.

Press and Factory.

109. There is no printing press, silk factory or public library in the State. But the Khoja community here, by the joint co-operation, possesses a private library, or rather a reading room, named "Siah Imami Ismail Dharmic Library". This is located in the Khoja Khana itself and is intended exclusively for the use of the community, containing chiefly books &c, relating to their own religion.

110. There is one cotton Ginning Factory at Kotda; and the old manipulation process of ginning cotton was very rarely resorted to, as the cotton was removed to the Ginning Factories at Gondal and Rajkot, Kotda Factory not working this year, as stated in para 67 supra.

Fairs.

111. A small fair is held every year for 3 days in the month of Shravan near the Panchnath Mahadev at Kotda. Many people from the surrounding villages repair to it. This is an ancient custom to make people merry and enjoy themselves. It also gives a stimulus to the local trade for selling sweet-meats and other curiosities, as many temporary stalls are erected during the period. It is sometimes withheld when the year is bad.

112. Of late years, the Khoja community hold a congregation of their own, during 3 days in the month of Falgun in the old garden in the vicinity of the town of Kotda, which the Khojas attend in numbers from different parts of the Province. They erect there a temporary place of worship named "Khana" where religious lectures and discourses are held. During the year under report no congregation was held here, as there was a big assemblage at Rajkot in February last.

113. A *Mandap* assemblage was held by the *Mahant* of Narsinh Mandir at Rajpipla for two days on the 4th and 5th of April 1909, in memory of his late revered *Guru* whose foot-marks were then installed amidst a gathering of about 5,000 to 7,000 souls who were fed by the Mahant for both the days.

Extermination of poisonous snakes and wild animals.

114. There are very few poisonous snakes and wild aminals in the State which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction.

115. There is no Paddock in the State, but horses in a very limited number are kept and reared in the State Stables under the direct control and superintendence of the Thakore Saheb who takes the personal keen interest in the department and manages everything with all possible economy.

Stables.

116. During the year H. H. Jam Saheb Shri Ranjitsinhji Saheb of Nawanagar and Thakore Saheb Shri Wakhatsinhji Saheb of Vala inspected the Stables. They were also visited by C. Mayne Esquire, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot who was pleased to remark on 12-10-09 :— " I visited the Stables this morning " with the Thakore Saheb, and was much struck with the large size of " his brood mares, which I understand have all been bred at Kotda San- " gani. Their bone too is far superior to the usual C. B. bone. I hope the " Thakore Saheb will succeed in getting a good Kathi Stallion, which he " tells me he is on the look out for. The fitness of the stock generally is " most noticeable and is no doubt largely due to the scrupulous cleanliness " of the Stables and yard and to the personal attention that the Thakore " Saheb displays in the management. " They were also inspected by H .D. Rendall Esquire, I. C. S., Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, and J. Monteath Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Halar Prant. Their remarks are :—"Visit " ed this evining. It gave us much pleasure to see the excellent manage- " ment of the Stables and the remarkably good condition of the horses, " which are clearly due to the close personal attention which the Thakore " Saheb gives to these matters. He accompained us and very kindly show- " ed us everything. "

Visitors of the Stables.

117. There is a cattle-breeding department on a small scale supervised by the Thakore Saheb personally. It often supplies the cultivators and others with bullocks, and male calves to serve as bulls in future. Especially the cows attract the attention of the visitors and there is constant demand of the same from outside, but they are not sold owing to religious scruples, as also to the upkeep of good breed. The State has not much to contribute to the same.

Cattle-breeding.

118. In conclusion, I may be allowed respectfully to tender my warmest thanks to the able and experienced Agency Officers and Government for the very kind and valuable assistance and advice they have always been pleased to render to this State in every way.

Kotda Sangani
20th April 1910.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1909-10.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Mr. Laxmishankar Dullabhji Swadia	Kamdar.	1st April 1909.	31st March 1910.	
2	„ Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
3	„ Shivram Vishnu Gadre	Medical Officer.	Do.	Do.	
4	„ Abhechand Jethabhai Tolia	Daftari and	Do.	31st October 1909.	
5	„ Gopalji Bhagwansinhji Gohel	Treasurer	1st November 1909.	31st March 1910.	
6	„ Vinayakrao Bapuji Chandorkar...	Revenue Nimtandar.	1st April 1909.	Do.	
7	„ Jatashankar Bhanji Pathak	Police Superintendent.	Do.	8th August 1909	Mr. Makanji Devji acted as the Police Superintendent in the interval.
8	„ Gagubha Visabhai		28th August 1909.	31st March 1910	
9	„ Bhavsinhji Panchanji Jadeja	Overseer.	1st April 1909.	Do.	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes, with suitable changes	No	
2	Criminal Procedure Code	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act	,,	,,	
7	Hindu Law	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substances Act	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890	No	,,	
12	Agency Registration Rules	,,	,,	
13	Stamp Rules, Local	,,	,,	
14	Agency Court Fee Act...	,,	,,	
15	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency ...	,,	,,	
16	Cattle Trespass Act	,,	,,	
17	Jail Rules of the Agency	,,	,,	
18	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rulings	,,	,,	
20	Arms and Ammunition Rules	,,	,,	
21	Extradition Rules	,,	,,	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda Sangani State, in 1909-10.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														This State maintains no military force. *There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites.
Sappers														
Artillery*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops ...														
Total.....														

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, in the Kotda Sangani State, in the year 1909-10.

No.	Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Police Superintendent ...	1	25									
2	Ramod Fouzdar	1	12									
3	Head Constable	1	12									
4	First Class Constables ..	3	9									
5	2nd Do. Do.	3	8									
6	3rd Do. Do.	11	7	3,363	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	
7	Risala Jamadar	1	16									
8	First class Risala Swars ...	2	24									
9	2nd Do. Do.	3	23									
10	3rd Do. Do.	1	22									
11	4th Do. Do.	3	10									

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Katda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

Number	State	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Nomber of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks
		1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	KotdaSangani	20	26+	24	30	24	30	15	22	9	8	62·50	73·33	62·50	73·33	× Out of 26, 22 are committed and 4 remain undetected.

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda Sangani...	486-14-6	1,388-9-2	315-7-6	513-9-2	64·79	36·94	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

Description of offences	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Murder. 1 Grievous hurt 9 Theft and other offences against property. 11 Miscellaneous 22	...	22	22	14	14	30	22	1	2	1	13	5	...	22	8	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

No.	Name of Courts of the State	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1909-10.*				*Total.*		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred		
		1908-1909	1909-1910		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1908-1909	1909-1910						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazur Court.....	4	22	.....	7	7	2	3	1‡	3	20	2	9	8	1	...	...	‡ Extradited from other States.
2	Nyayadhish Court	43	42	.....	23	14	3	10	3‡	49	53	8	14	31	...	...	...	
	Total.....	47	64	.....	30	21	5	13	4‡	52	73	10	23	39	1	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIY IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Tribunal	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Kotda Sangani.	Hazur Court.	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani,

APPENDIX X.

Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks
		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration	
																										y. m. d.	
1	Hazur Court.	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	74	52	74	52	74	52	...	...	3,745-9-4	1	45	6	37	7	1	...	...	4	6	2	40	3,745-9-4	0-0-7	
	Total....	...	...	74	52	74	52	75	52	...	...	3,745-9-4	1	45	6	37	7	1	...	...	4	6	2	40	3,745-9-4	0-0-7	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Kotda Sargani State, during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1909-10.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
Hazur Court.....	...	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	...	.....	...	178	139	25,877-7-0	178	139	25,877-7-0	178	139	25,877-7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	...	.....	...	178	139	25,877-7-0	178	139	25,877-7-0	178	139	25,877-7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.
Hazur Court.....	...	...	7	1	7	1	7	1	...	...	524-6-6	39-6-0	2	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-29	0-0-7

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
Kotda Sangani...	1	...	33	20	33	1·75	6·28	4	875	Days 5	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX. XIV

Registration of Documents in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda Saugani.	26	10	9	2	15	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	25	10	19,966-12-0	8,544-6-0	1	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

Description	Past year.			Present year			Remarks.
	Nnmber of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgages... ...	9	14,973	45	2	500	10	
Sale deeds,... ...	15	4,993 12	75	8	3,044 6	40	
Wills	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money bonds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	1	...	5	...	...	...	
Total.....	25	19,966 12	125	10	3,544 6	50	
Deduct Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit,... ...	...	...	125	...	...	50	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani,

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the municipalities in the Kotda Sangani State during the year 1909-10.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year,	Present year		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda Sangani.	...	...	...	...	1,275-0-11	1,208-0-3	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

State.	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 1909.	July 1909.	August 1909.	September 1909.	October 1909.	November 1909.	December 1909.	January 1910.	February 1910	March 1910.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past5 years	Remarks.
Kotda Sangani	0-90	0-0	6-1	6-44	3-24	9-76	0-10	0-0	0-30	0-0	0-0	0-0	§26-75	30-10	22-95	§ 25-55 seasonable. 1-20 unseasonable. 26-75

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Kotda Sangani State.

Article.		During March (past year)			During March (present year),			Remarks.
Wheat	per rupee	...	20	...	...	20	...	
Bajri	,, ,,	...	24	...	...	25	...	
Juvari	,, ,,	...	28	...	...	30	...	
Adad	,, ,,	...	21	...	...	22	...	
Mung	,, ,,	...	25	...	...	27	..	
Gram	,, ,,	...	21	...	...	24	...	
Rice	,, ,,	...	13/10	...	...	13/10	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani,

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works, in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1909-10.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1. Utaras in villages...	3,312		3,312				
2. Towards Repairs &c. to Rajgadh, Gondal and Ribda Station roads.		82					
3. Miscellaneous Repairs		501	583				
							3,895

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani,

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

District.	Years	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks.
		Buffaloes.	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kotda Sangani.	1909-10	2,272	819	180	385	16	24	14	214	6,761	952	...	...	393	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

Name of State	Country Spirit.		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kotda Sangani	...	...	4	779-10-8	4	71-10-8	...	...	8	851-5-4	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10 i. e. Samvat 1965.

Item	Rupees.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Opening balance	1,564-5-5	
Land Revenue	69,393-13-1	
Taxes from other people	2,262-11-3	
Sayer (i. e. Mandvi, Bham &c.)	12,979-5-5	
Judicial.	1,258-8-2	
Forests	140-11-3	
Education	141-12-0	
Other receipts	953-12-10	
Recoveries on account of Takavi and outstanding dues ...	5,708-6-7	94,463-6-0
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration	5,555-8-5	
Police &c.	7,568-3-0	
Jail charges	875-1-7	
Education	1,905-0-3	
Medical charges	1,579-4-3	
Public works	4,074-12-10	
Dharmada (including allowances)	5,613-9-0	
Pensions and gratuities	859-0-0	
Tribute i. e. Peshkashi and Zortalbi	11.616 0-0	
Agency contributions &c.	1,938-15-3	
Municipality.	1,208-0-3	
Cattle-breeding expenses	2,580-5-7	
Paega expenses	4,309-5-0	
Forests, garden and agriculture	1,219-8-0	
Bardasi	1,574-1-7	
Miscellaneous	2,944-11-6	
Darbar charges	15,289-13-0	
Payment made towards Government and Local Fund Loans ...	20,720-3-5	
Takavi and other advances	2,981-10-0	
Closing balance	250-5-8	94,463-6-0

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged.	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment.			
Kotda Sangani	5,147	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	53·43	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani,

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Kotda Sangani State for the year 1909-10.

Name	Population	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Kotda Sangani	8,835	343	455	112	.....	181	187	6	.....	38·82	51·49	20·48	21·16	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda Sangani State, during the year 1909-10

Number of schools		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
4	4	Kotda Taluka Gujarati School.	163	177	121·89	134·7	...	...	1,680-0-0	
		Ramod Gujarati School.	45	47	36·1	34·4	...			
		Ardoi Gujarati School.	30	28	25·06	23·51	...	...		
		Victoria Jubilee Girls' School.	55	55	23·	26·6	...	...		
								...		

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani,

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Kotda-Sangani Taluka.

FOR THE YEAR 1911-1912.

RAJKOT

Printed by

Mohanlal Damodar Mehta,

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"The Rajkot Printing Press."

1912.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Kotda-Sangani Taluka.

FOR THE YEAR 1911-1912.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani State for the official year ending 31st March 1912 is as under:-

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL & POLITICAL.

2. *Area,* about 90 square miles; *population,* 10,044 souls ; *gross revenue,* excluding alienations, *(based on average of past 5 years)* of the State, 1,01,198 ; the *tribute* payable to Government-Rs 10,189, and Rs 1,427-to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating to Rs 11,616.

3. The Chief's *full name* is MULVAJI, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakore." His age is 39 years, and he is a Jadeja Rajput by *caste,* belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He has no *heir, natural or adopted.* He has intermarried with the Gohel, Jhala and Vaghela, families.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

4. During the year there were the following events of importance worth mention here :—

LONDON CORONATION

5. The Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King GEORGE V was celebrated at London on the 22nd June 1911, in honour of which the following minor celebrations were arranged here for that day :—(1) A parade was held of the Foot and Mounted Police in the morning when volleys of *fieu-de-joie* were fired ; (2) all the Courts, Offices and Schools were closed ; (3) a gathering was held in the Taluka School building when speeches suitable to the occasion were made ; sweets were then distributed to the school as well as other children in the capital town and at the head-quarters of the Mahals ; (4) a ladies' gathering was held in the same place in the evening when an essay on female educa-

tion was read by an educated lady; and (5) the day was observed as a public holiday and happily enjoyed by the whole population; and prayers were offered for the long life and happy rule of Their Gracious Majesties.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR

6. A grand and solemn Durbar was held at Delhi, on the 12th December 1911, by Their Majesties King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary, in connection with Their Coronation ceremonies in India. It was an assemblage of unparalleled magnificence making this great event worthy of the history, traditions and sentiment of the Indian Empire. The gifts of the Durbar boons, the Royal message and other utterances show that His Imperial Majesty has rendered His Coronation in India, an unique event, which has appealed to the deepest emotions of the Indian people. It has aroused unbounded enthusiasm among all classes and the heart-felt sympathy and affection shown by Him by His words and deeds towards all princes and people alike have found a deep corner in their hearts.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN THE TALUKA.

7. The auspicious day *i. e.* 12th December 1911, was celebrated with great eclat and rejoicings. The 2nd to the 5th and 7th to 12th December were observed as Public Holidays. The whole town was decorated. All the people appeared to move about in *gala* day dress. One good conduct prisoner was released. A parade of the Mounted and Foot Police was held and volleys of *fieu-de-joie* were fired. There were also athletic sports. Medals were distributed to school children. A Durbar was held in the Durbar Hall, under the presidentship of the Thakore Saheb, when the Kamdar dilated upon the advantages of the British Rule. The portrait of Their Majesties was exhibited. Then followed the reading of the Royal Proclamation. The next was the granting of certificates of good work to those who had worked zealously in the last Census operations. All the children, poor and other deserving people were fed, and clothes were given to those in need. Prizes and sweets were distributed to all school children. Prayers were held, for the long life and rule of Their Majesties, by the people. After sunset illuminations were made in the whole town. An evening party was held in the Court House building. In the Darbargadh compound there was a display of fire-works. At the head-quarters of the Mahals and in all other villages the day was similarly celebrated.

CAPTAIN HOUSTON, AGENCY SURGEON.

8. Captain W. M. Houston; M. B; D. P. H; I. M. S; Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar, paid a visit to Kotda on the 18th January last, during his tour of vaccination inspection and left the place next day.

VIRPUR THAKORE SAHEB.

9. The Thakore Saheb of Virpur with all his Kumars paid a visit to Kotda on the 1st October 1911 to take part in the Navratri festival and left for his place on the 4th idem after a stay of only 3 days.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

10. Our relations with the surrounding States and Talukas have continued to be friendly except with the Rajkot State. With this State also the former strained relations are gradually improving as this State had to settle amicably several disputes with it regarding this State's one-third Pati in the town of Sardhar, as stated in para 99 of my last year's report.

11. The Political case, filed by this Taluka, in the Court of the Political Agent, Halar, regarding the unwarranted exaction, by the Rajkot State, of a Gadi Nazarana cess, from the ryots of our Pati in Sardhar, was very skilfully decided by our able and energetic Prant Officer, Major Hancock, on the 15th September 1911, in this Taluka's favour, against which decision that State has preferred an appeal to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, to which, as desired by him, this Taluka has submitted its reply. We take this opportunity of expressing our best thanks for the trouble and care bestowed upon the matter by Major Hancock.

12. There is another Political Suit filed by this Taluka and pending before the same Officer, against the Rajkot State, for the division of the Talav-land at Sardhar, for which this Taluka, after a fruitless attempt at amicable settlement, was forced into the necessity of filing the suit, as this State's claims were not fairly met.

13. Kotda is in the fortunate position with regard to its Bhayats having no disputes with the State. There are some minor grievances brought forward by the Kathi Vadadads of Ardoi, pending in our Bhayati Court, which will be redressed in due course. Otherwise the people are not very litigious.

DOMESTIC EVENTS.

14. The Thakore Saheb was wedded for a third time with a Kunvari of Gohel Shri Madhavsinhji of Motisari, a Bhayat of Palitana, on the 5th July last, with all possible retrenchment in marriage expenses.

DEATH OF HIS SENIOR WIFE.

15. The year has to record the sad loss of his senior wife, Bhadakwa Walan Rani, who breathed her last on the 29th February 1912, amidst the regret and sorrow of all concerned, after an illness of nearly a month, owing to fever, weakness and paralysis.

16. The marriage of the Thakore Saheb's nephew, by his eldest sister, Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji, heir-apparent to the Vala State in the Gohelwad Prant, was celebrated there on the 9th of March last with a Kunveri of the Roha Jagir in Cutch.

KUMAR SHRI GAMBHIRSINHJI'S MARRIAGE.

17. The Thakore Saheb and the Kamdar made their district tour through several villages for inspection work and to attend to such matters which required local investigation.

DISTRICT TOUR.

18. Major F. De B. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar Prant, graced Kotda with his visit in September last. He arrived here, during his tour of inspection, from Baldhoi on the 25th but had to leave for Rajkot the next day on urgent affairs.

VISIT OF THE POLITICAL OFFICER.

19. There was no change in the personnel of the Staff during the year under report, (Appendix I).

CHANGES IN THE STAFF

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

20. A regular revenue survey of all the State lands was made during the time of the Administration of the State by the Agency. Boundary marks were put up on each field and village maps prepared. But the lands were not classified with a view to fix the assessment, as it had not been found expedient under the circumstances.

SURVEY OF LANDS.

21. During the revenue year the system of land revenue has continued to be the same as in previous years. There was no change made in the working of the system. As explained in previous reports, besides recovering fixed shares, which are well and clearly defined, in the produce of the land, a cash amount is recovered as Santi Vero per each Santi of land. Cash assessment system called " Udhad " is resorted to in exceptional and special cases.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

22. Culturable land does not appear to remain waste, nor any waste lands have been taken under cultivation.

CULTURABLE LAND.

23. No alienation nor any boundary settlements were made during the year. But old boundary pillars between the boundaries of different States and Talukas all round were kept intact, the fallen or destroyed ones being re-erected or renewed. The boundary line on the Gondal–Kotda road, bet-

ALLIENATION. BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

ween the Gondal State and our Bhayati village of Khareda, was at the instance of that State, altered with proportionate exchanges in order to suit its convenience.

TAGAVI HELP TO PEOPLE.

24. During the year of report, monsoon having failed and famine conditions prevailing, advances in the form of Tagavi &c. have again greatly increased. The amounts of Tagavi given and recovered during the Samvat year 1967 were Rs. 4,315 and 6,456 respectively.

25. Similarly, loans advanced to and recovered in that year from the Bhayats and Mulgarassias amounted to Rs. 1,685 and 1,770 respectively.

DEMAND AND COLLECTIONS.

26. There were no important variations in the demand and collections of revenue neither in the area under cultivation, during our financial year. No remissions were necessary then. Revenue cash collections from those who were found, on account of the poor outturn of the harvest, unable to pay the same, wholly or in part, had to be suspended to that extent.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

27. There was no need to resort to any coercive measures, as we have no difficulty in recovering our land revenue unless the crops are bad and the cultivators are thereby unable to pay it up.

28. Particulars regarding famine conditions and measures adopted to mitigate its effects will be found in a separate supplement.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

29. The laws, rules and regulations in force in the State and those newly framed and introduced during the year of report, are shown in Appendix II. The Judicial Courts of the State follow, as far as possible, the spirit of the British Enactments for the time being. The State frames and promulgates its own rules and regulations as necessity arises.

MILITARY FORCE.

30. The State does not maintain any regular military force. Appendix III is therefore blank. The Bhayats and Mulgarassias are liable to perform military service, when required by the State, under certain conditions.

POLICE.

31. The particulars of the Police Force are given in Appendix IV. The strength of the force as well as the arms with which the men are supplied continue to be the same as in previous years. They may be said to have tried their best

in preserving peace and preventing and detecting crimes. The ratio of Police per square mile and per thousand of population according to the last census comes to 0·31 and 2·78 respectively. During the State financial year Samvat 1967 the expenditure amounted to nearly Rs. 2,595-2-0 being less as against Rs. 3,280 in the foregoing year, as the arrears had to be paid off during the current year.

WORKING OF THE POLICE.

32. The number of offences reported to and that of the accused arrested by the Police during the year of report was 16 and 21 when compared with 22 and 27 respectively in the year before. This calls for no special remark. All the accused arrested were sent up for trial. Of these 20 were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted, the percentage of accused convicted over those sent for trial was 95·23 against 92·59 in the previous year. Appendices IV, V and VI furnish particulars of the work done by the Police during the year.

SERIOUS OFFENCES.

33. During the year of report the total number of offences committed was 12 against 16 in the year before (Appendix VII). The number of theft and other offences relating to property was 6 as against 16 of the last year ; and 6 miscellaneous. There was no serious offence during the year. All these were detected and the offenders brought to justice.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

34. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year of report was Rs. 334-8-6 and 202-14-6 respectively as against Rs. 923-14·0 and Rs. 523-15-0 in the year before. The percentages of property recovered during the two years are compared in Appendix VI.

VILLAGE POLICE.

35. There was no change either in the strength or the distribution of the village Police during the year, upon which the safety of the life and property in the villages mostly depend.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

36. The number and constitution of Courts for administration of Civil and Criminal Justice remained the same as before. There are the following Courts:—

(1). The Hazur Court. It exercises all the powers of the Taluka and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

(2). The Court of the Nyayadhish. It exercises the powers of a

First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and disposes of the suits not exceedidg Rs. 1,000 in value.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

37. The particulars regarding Criminal cases and the accused involved therein and dealt with by the Courts are given in Appendices VII and VIII. These show that the number of offences dealt with during the year was 41 against 48 in the year before ; whereas persons apprehended therefor was 51 as compared with 64 in the previous year. All the cases were disposed of during the year.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

38. It will be observed from Appendix IX that there were 4 appeals in 4 cases, in which the decisions of the Lower Court were confirmed. The small number of appeals and the results show that the Lower Court did its work very carefully.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

39. During the year of report the number of Civil suits filed was 37 as against 60 in the previous year. All of these have been disposed of. Appendix X gives particulars of the value, nature and average duration of suits.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

40. The number of applications for the execution of Civil decrees filed during the year of report was 107 as against 123 in the previous year. There was none pending at the close of the last year. All these were disposed of, none remaining in balance at the end of the year. Appendix XI furnishes information about this branch of the Civil Court's work.

CIVIL APPEALS.

41. It will be seen from Appendix XII that the number of Civil appeals filed during the year was 2 against 2 in the previous year. All of these were disposed of. The decisions of the Lower Court were modified in both. The results show that the work of the Civil Court too has continued to be satisfactory as before.

EXTRADITION.

42. During the year of report this State obtained extradition of 7 persons from other States, and 8 accused were handed over by us to other States. There was no difficulty in this matter with any of the other States except Rajkot which strongly protests against handing over its Fardung accused to this State, who are accused of an offence under Rule 2 of Convention and therefore liable to be extradited direct, but that State having not done so, we have been obliged to seek the Agency's intervention.

PRISON.

43. As reported in the previous year, there is only one central prison for the whole of the State at Kotda, the capital of the Taluka. The particulars of the year's working are given in Appendix XIII. The number of convicts imprisoned during the year of report was 23 as against 22 in the year before. The daily average of prisoners was 6·61. The prisoners were employed on out-door work. There was no jail offence of any kind during the year. The prisoners have continued to be in good health throughout the year. There was no death or infections disease among them.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

44. During the year of report the number of documents presented for registration was 26 against 3 in the previous year, all of which were registered, of the value of Rs. 29,220-12-0, the amount of fees levied being Rs. 130. The details about this branch of the work are given in Appendices XIV and XV.

MUNICIPALITY.

45. Except the town of Kotda, the capital of the State, all the villages in the Taluka are very small and they are not important enough to have a Municipality. We have therefore only one Municipality in the town of Kotda. It has no revenue of its own as no Municipal taxes of any kind are levied from the people. The institution is maintained from the general revenues of the State and is administered as a State Department under a separate establishment. The Municipality looks after the cleaning and the lighting of the town. There is a Municipal Secretary as the head of the establishment. The town as usual was always very clean and was very healthy throughout the year. Appendix XVI gives information about the revenues and expenditure of the Municipality during the Samvat year 1967.

RURAL CONSERVANCY.

46. As remarked above, the villages are very small and are not in need of any special establishment for sanitary work. The village sweepers attend to the work of keeping the streets clean throughout the year on payment of small perquisites by the villagers. The villages continue to be healthy. The Mahal Revenue and Police Officers see during their visits that the villages are kept clean and that the sanitation is not neglected.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION.

WEATHER AND RAINFALL.

47. The year under report was not favourable in point of weather and rainfall. The unseasonable rain, 1 inch and 8 cents, measured in March 1911, prognosticated either later or very little rains. The month of June is the usual time

for the commencement of monsoon and conducting sowing operations. The month passed away with 0-35 and 0-11 cents of rain, on the 3rd and the 10th respectively, which was in fact of no avail for any purpose whatsoever. People, however, held out hopes of more rains which again appeared in the second week of July, measuring 0-24 cents, 2 inches and 82 cents, and 0-7 cents, on the 8th, 9th and 11th respectively; but they were not evenly distributed, and fell only in a limited area of nearly 1/5th of the Taluka. The agriculturists of that portion, however, then conducted sowing operations of *agtar* crops. They again continued themselves in expectation of further rains, as nearly all the days the sky remained overcast with clouds. But they were deceived as nights again dispersed them which was, as they believe, a sure sign of scarcity and famine. Though the crops of the area germinated into tender plants, they could not grow further and thrive owing to a long interval and dry winds blowing. The rain was once more slightly measured at 0-5 cents, 0-14 cents and 0-10 cents in the second week of August, 0-20 cents in the third week and 0-37 cents in the fourth week as also 0-10 cents on the 1st of September. These only kept up the tender plants alive a little longer and did no further benefit. The rains then disappeared altogether and with them, after a short duration, the plants withered away and perished altogether, leaving the agriculturists to their own fate. Thus the monsoon was in fact a total failure. Appendix XVII shows the rainfall measured at the Kotda Dispensary during the several months of the year. The weather was not suitable to the seasons. In winter even cold was not regular. Nights and mornings were a little cooler but days were hotter than usual. The soil emitted hot vapours even during winter which greatly caused damage to irrigated crops.

CROPS.

48. With such scanty rainfall the *agtar* crops, of which the bajri and juar had only been sown in that limited area, were totally a failure. There was very little cultivation of cotton crop which also perished for want of nourishment.

IRRIGATED CROPS.

49. There was no addition to water in the wells. The cultivators had no other recourse, but to raise kang, banti and chino by irrigation for their own food, and a small quantity of juar, bajri and maize, out of the green fodder, as of necessity, for their cattle. Gram could not be sown, there being no moisture in the soil. They were then encouraged, with what additional water they could spare, to utilize the surplus irrigated area, for the cultivation and sowing of wheat crops; the greater portion of which, however, inspite of their all possible efforts at watering them, burned away from their roots owing to the underground heat. The wheat that was sown prematurely for this

year but otherwise usually, suffered the fate ; but that sown in the latter part of November yielded better ; and these were rare instances. There was no regular cold in winter and occasional frost which added in some extent to the damage already caused.

SUGAR-CANE.

50. There were 10 sugar-cane plantations against 7 of the year before. Out of these 5 were utilized as fodder for cattle, want of water being felt in those wells; and others were turned into molasses. They were generally not in a good condition being damaged by insects and walid boars.

IRRIGATION AND SOIL.

51. Juar, Bajri Cotton and Tal-talli are the principal rain crops ; and wheat, hot weather juar, cane, rice and vegetables, the principal irrigated crops. There is no irrigational work on a grand scale in this Taluka ; but wells and *Ojas* are utilized for irrigating land. The soil is generally of a black and brown colour. Water is obtainable at a depth of 30 to 40 feet.

LOCUSTS, FROST AND RED-RUST.

52. There did not appear any swarm of locusts. Frost was occasional and did very little damage. There was no damage done to wheat by red-rust ; but the yield was very poor in point of quantity as well as quality.

ANNA VALUATION OF CROPS.

53. The whole year nearly proved a failure in every way and therefore no valuation can be affixed to crops. An average good crop is taken to be 16 annas, and under that principle the harvest realized may be taken to be only 2 annas in the rupee.

WATER SUPPLY.

54. There was very little fresh addition to the supply of water in wells and rivers. Nearly all the rivers with the exception of a single one have already been dried up. Several wells also show a shortage of water, and endeavours are being made to deepen them. In some places drinking water is procurable with great difficulty for which reservoirs in the beds of rivers are sunk and deepened.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

55. The wages are the same for skilled labour, and those for unskilled labour have decreased only during the latter part of the year under report. There was no field labour required this year, there being in fact no harvest to be reaped. The average rate for skilled labour varies from annas 6 to Re 1, and for unskilled labour annas 2 to 5.

56. The prices of food grains prevailing during the year are compar-

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

ed with those in the previous year in Appendix XVIII. It will be observed from the table that they have risen nearly 50 per cent over those of last year; and the reasons are apparent, monsoon having failed and local productions being scarce.

FORESTS.

57. As explained in previous reports there are no forests worth the name in the State, although a portion of it is hilly and unculturable. The formation of the hills as well as the average rainfall are not suitable for growing good trees. Even in good cultivable lands no good tree can be grown unless it is watered for some years. The hills and unculturable waste lands produce in some instances grass, and these spots are kept as grass reserves. Of late years there was not much demand for grass, and it was cut and utilized for the feed of State animals, and the surplus quantity was stored up as provision for future. The monsoon of the year of report being a failure, there was no produce of grass ; and had it not been for the stacks of grass in hand, we would have been put to a great deal of inconvenience as regards its supply and the expense would have been unbearable on that account.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

58. Except small trade in hand made coarse cloth manufactured by local weavers, there is no other important trade in the State. But that too was in defect during the year owing to the scarcity of the raw materials. Some people manufacture country woolen blankets and woolen *dalis* by means of manipulation process.

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE.

59. Generally cotton, wool, grains when the harvest is good, oil and molasses are the principal articles of export trade; but this year there was very little export of the above owing to scarcity of local production. It is not practicable to give the value or the quantity of the articles exported. It would, however, be about Rs. 8,500. The articles of import were sugar, yarn, cloth, rice, other grains, spices, salt, timber, iron, metals, kerosine oil, colouring materials, tobacco, glassware &c. The approximate value of imports was about Rs. 1,15,365.

CUSTOMS LEVIES.

60. During the revenue year there was no change either in the system or the rate of the levy of customs duties. The concessions allowed to traders as well as the general public referred to in previous reports were also continued as before. But some changes had to be made since then owing to scarcity and famine which have been specified in the supplement.

GINNING FACTORY.

61. The only ginning factory at Kotda was closed by its owner, the machinery removed from the State and other materials sold off. The cotton was therefore taken to Gondal and Rajkot. (Vide para 101 below).

PUBLIC WORKS.

62. Appendix XIX gives details of public works undertaken during the Samvat year 1967. The amount spent during that year was Rs 1,948 as against Rs 3,912 in the preceding Samvat year.

POST OFFICES.

63. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod. Letters to Kotda from and to Rajkot side are delayed a day later in transmission and delivery for which a letter has been addressed to the Superintendent of Post Offices, Kathiawar Division; but no solution has yet been communicated. For the opening of a Telegraph Office, as reported last year, combined with the Post Office at Kotda, this State has furnished the Telegraph Department with a guarantee for five years or more; and now, I think, they will have no further hitch in arriving at a determination.

MINT.

64. The State has no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

65. The condition of the agriculturists was slowly improving till last year; and they were gradually freeing themselves from the State's and Sowcars' debts. But Providence has divined otherwise and they are again plunging themselves in debts owing to the failure of the last monsoon. Hence their condition is not good. Most of the cultivators have once more begun to receive the State help; and several revenue dues have either been suspended or remitted.

66. The trading classes have gained some profit out of the surplus grains in stock. They however find some difficulty in their dealings as they have very little hope of realizing their outstanding dues. However they manage their own affairs economically and with care. The condition of the trading classes cannot therefore be said to have improved any further than what it was last year. That of other higher classes dependent for maintenance on service or wages has not also improved and it is getting worse day by day owing to the cost of living being high.

67. The labouring classes have fared well during most part of the year; but in the latter part the wages have declined owing to decrease in privateworks; and some have begun to join relief works opened by the

State. Their condition therefore is deteriorating. Artizan class still finds some employment to maintain themselves.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

68. The year was on the whole a tolerably healthy one and there was no sickness among the people as would interfere with their daily pursuits. There were cases of measles and small-pox here and there, but most of them recovered. The death rate was nearly normal. Further particulars are given under Chapter VI on the subject.

ECONOMICAL CONDITION.

69. The State has to depend principally on agriculture; and its chief resources are the land revenues which are derived from the production due to the nature of the reasonable rain fall and to the irrigation by means of wells. Though the soil is, for the most part, fertile, the production chiefly depends on the quantity of rainfall. The trade is one of the resources, but it is an insignificant item.

70. Taking into consideration the revenues of lean as well as prosperous years the average may come to about a lac of rupees realized chiefly from the cultivators in the form of cash and kind, and from other people as house tax, customs duties, &c. in addition to the judicial income. Trees and grass reserves also partly add to the income of the Taluka.

71. The receipts are spent in administrative charges and household and other expenditure of the Chief, in addition to the tribute, general contributions and repayment of debts.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

72. The agricultural stock &c., of the State is given in Appendix XX. It will be observed that it has suffered a great deal for want of sufficient fodder owing to drought. There was, during the year, a leg and mouth disease called *kharva*, among cattle; but it was not of a virulent type.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

73. There were 8 persons who immigrated into the Taluka from other States, while 13 persons left the Taluka during the year. They generally belonged to the labouring, cultivating, artizan and trading classes.

EXCISE REVENUES.

74. There are in the State 4 shops for the sale of opium and 4 shops of ganja, respectively giving Rs. 472-5-4 and 12-10-8 to the State (Appendix XXI). There is no shop either of country spirit or tari nor allowed to open one.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

75. The revenue year in this State commences from 1st November

and terminates on 31st October; and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII shows the particulars of receipts and expenditure during the year.

GROSS REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

76. During the Samvat year the gross revenues of the State, excluding alienations, were Rs. 91,798 against Rs. 95,374 in the preceding Samvat year which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,576 chiefly under the head of the Vaje on account of lower prices and therefore calls for no remark. The prospects of recovering outstanding arrears are not very promising, but disappointing on account of the monsoon having failed. The total expenses during that year were Rs. 72,146 against Rs. 77,511 in the previous year, leaving an amount of nearly Rs. 12,211 as arrears to be paid towards last year, on account of Takore Saheb's marriage and other unforseen expenses and advances having had to be met and not budgetted for.

STATE DEBTS.

77. The only State debts are the Government and the Local Fund Loans. We have no means yet to ascertain the exact amount of balance, on account of the Government Loan, due on 31st March 1911, as our account has not been properly adjusted owing to the lesser amounts of the remissions of tribute being credited, I believe, through oversight in the account statements which have been returned for corrections before being verified. But this State paid Rs. 10,000 in May last towards the interest and reduction of the principal of the loan during the official year. The Samvat year 1968 having proved a failure and scarcity and famine conditions prevailed, this State had to borrow further Government loan and received, upto the end of March last, Rs. 37,148 towards it and had therefore to suspend the repayment of this Samvat year's instalments. The Local Fund loan debt stands at Rs. 14,403-14-11. The interest amount of Rs. 720-3-2 due upto last year has been paid during the year.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS.

DISPENSARY.

78. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. The information as to its working during the year is given in Appendix XXIII.

PATIENTS TREATED.

79. The number of outdoor patients treated was 3,968 against 6,059 in the preceding year which shows a marked decrease of 2,091, there being very few cases of malarial fever on account of the failure of last monsoon. The daily average of the patients was 40·6 against 61·1 in the previous year.

PREVAILING DISEASES.

80. The diseases prevailing in the State during the year of report were ordinary consisting mainly of rheumatic and nervous affection, eye and ear diseases as well as those of the digestive and respiratory systems and the skin. Eye and skin diseases are very common here. There was no epidemic of any kind except cases of small-pox and measles throughout the State both in the beginning and at the close of the year.

SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

81. As remarked before, the sanitation in the town and villages is what could be desired under the local conditions. Generally there is plenty of good drinking water every where, but this year specially want of even drinking water is being felt in some places, and all possible efforts are being made to secure it. The village sites are not water logged and they are kept fairly clean throughout the year. We have rarely any cholera in the State.

82. The work of vaccination is done by a vaccinator under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The Agency Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination and the Agency Surgeon inspect the work done. The number of primary vaccinations done during the year of report was 307 against 1,161 in the preceding year. 4 secondary vaccinations were also done.

SMALL-POX AND MEASLES.

83. There were 57 cases of measles and small-pox in the State. It was fortunate that the diseases were not of a very virulent type. Only 3 villages were infected with them ; and out of a total number of 57 cases, only 7 proved fatal. The infection is stiil continuing at the close of the year.

PLAGUE.

84. As usual there was no plague in the whole of the State. We had, however, to take precautionary measures against its importation here.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

85. Appendix XXIV gives statistics of births and deaths in the State during the year of report. The number of births was 414 and of deaths 183 showing an increase of 14 in the former and decrease of 31 in the latter over the figures of the previous year. This shows that the death rate was nearly normal. The ratio of births and deaths per one thousand of the population according to the Census taken on 10th March 1911 comes to 41·21 and 18·21 respectively against 45·27 and 24·22 of the preceding year. The registration of births and deaths is made through the same agency and under the same system as before.

DECENNIAL CENSUS OF 1911.

86. The general Census of the population which is taken every ten years was so taken during the last year on 10th March 1911. The work was done under the guidance and supervision of our Nyayadhish Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora who, it seemed, had carried out the work in a thorough manner and as per instructions furnished.

87. The abstraction and tabulation work of the Census was completed during the period under report by the Halar Census Office; and the entire population of this Taluka was fixed at 10,044 souls made up of 5,049 males and 4,995 females, showing an increase of 1,209 souls, as compared with the Census figure of 1901. It consists of 8,335 Hindus, 1,567 Mahomedans and 142 Jains.

88. Separate figures for the capital town of Kotda and the villages of the three Mahals are given in the table as shown below :—

No.	Name of town or village.	Population.	Remarks.
1	Kotda Sangani...	3,133	
2	Rajgadh	249	
3	Khareda	423	
4	Hadamatala	480	
5	Ardoi	1,090	
6	Naranka	212	
7	Khokhari	187	
8	Panchtalavda	178	
	Kotda Mahal Total...	5,952	
9	Deroi	343	
10	Makanpur	188	
11	Rajpipla	248	
12	Sardhar Pati	×0	×Taken with the whole of Sardhar
	Sardhar Mahal Total...	779	
13	Pipalia	133	
14	Bagdadia	158	
15	Wadia	288	
16	Detadia	170	
17	Sandhwaya	325	

18	Satapur	569	
19	Rampara	227	
20	Nana Mandva	271	
21	Ramod	1,172	
	Ramod Mahal Total...	3,313	
	Grand Total...	10,044	

89. Figures of the different Census calculations for the whole Taluka are given in the sub-joined table :—

No.	Census year.	Population.	Remarks.
1	Colonel Keatinge's Census... ...	5,200	
2	1872	9,972	
3	1881	8,641	
4	1891	10,221	
5	1901	8,835	
6	1911	10,044	

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS.

90. Appendix XXV gives particulars as to the Schools maintained by the State. There are in all 4 schools in the Taluka, of which 2 schools-one for boys and the other for girls-are situated in Kotda ; and two boys' schools are located in Ramod and Ardoi. They are Gujarati and primary schools. All these are Fund schools.

ATTENDANCE.

91. The total number of boys under instruction during the year was 271 as compared with 255 of the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 219·9 as against 203·1 of the past year. The girls' school is managed by a trained Head Mistress. It has 67 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with 56 of the previous year, the average daily attendance being 38·3 as against 40·2 past year. Of the total number of students, 164 were Hindus and 107 Mahomedans.

STANDARDS.

92. The boys' schools at Kotda and Ramod had instruction imparted upto seven and at Ardoi, six standards ; while Kotda girls' school had four standards.

93. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical training is given to the boys; while the school boys at Ramod and Ardoi are practised in native sports. Girls are imparted instruction in embroidery and sewing also.

EXAMINATION.

94. The Education Department of the State is under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Educational Officer. The annual examination of the year under report has not yet been held.

COST.

95. This department is, as usual, maintained by the State. Expenditure on account of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 2,335 during the year under review, which together with the Education Inspection contribution, the amount of scholarships and other aid, brought the total to Rs. 2,758 under the head.

ENCOURAGEMENT EXTENDED BY THE DURBAR.

96. Out of the two scholarships, as reported in my last, one has been withdrawn, the student having left off the school, and the other has been continued. Besides the same, the Thakore Saheb awards one of Rs. 5 per month towards the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

MADRESSAS.

97. As previously reported, the same Madressas continue under private enterprise with instruction in their respective religions.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORT.

98. The State has of course no port.

SADAVRAT OR CHARITY.

99. There are several charity houses at Kotda and some of the principal villages of the State. In Kotda the Sadavrats are maintained exclusively with the State help, and in villages by the co-operation of cultivators. Sadavrat is the most ancient institution of charity in Native States.

PRESS & LIBRARY.

100. There is no printing press, silk factory or public library in the State. But the Khoja community possesses a private reading room, located in the Khoja-Khana and intended for their exclusive use, containing chiefly books &c. relating to their own religion.

FACTORY.

101. There is now no factory in the State. The only Ginning Factory at Kotda has been closed by its owner, the machinary removed from the State, and all other materials sold off, as it worked at a loss, there being more than one factory at Gondal in the neighbourhood, besides being situated at a distance from any Rail-

way Station. The cotton was therefore removed to the Ginning Factories at Gondal and Rajkot.

FAIRS.

102. There was no fair held in this year, as usual, in the month of Shravan at the temple of Panchnath owing to the disappointment caused to the people by the failure of the last monsoon.

103. But the Khoja community as usual held a congregation of their own for 3 days, on the 26th, 27th and 28th March last at Kotda which the Khojas attended in numbers from surrounding places, to hear religious sermons preached by their Mukhi in a temporary place of worship specially erected for the purpose.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES

104. There were very few poisonous snakes and wild animals in the State which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However, when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction.

WILD BOARS.

105. This year also there are still complaints from cultivators about damages done to crops by wild pigs here and there. As reported last year the State's permission continues to the people for their destruction as also other steps have been taken, to remedy the evil.

STABLES.

106. There is no Paddock in the State ; but horses in a very limited number are kept and reared in the State Stables under the direct control and superintendence of the Thakore Saheb who takes the personal keen interest in the department and manages everything with all possible economy.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

107. There is a cattle breeding department on a small scale supervised by the Thakore Saheb personally. But the condition of the cattle is not this year as it ought to be.

108. Particulars as regards the famine of the current Samvat year 1968 have been given in the suppliment to this Report.

CONCLUSION.

109. In conclusion, I may be allowed respectfully to tender my warmest thanks to the able and experienced Agency Officers and Government for the very kind and valuable assistance and advice they have always been pleased to render to this State in every way.

Kotda-Sangani,
20th April 1912.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Suppliment to the Annual Report.

FOR 1911-12

FAMINE OF SAMVAT 1968.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The State and the people had hardly emerged from the weakening effects of the famines of Samvat 1956 and 1958 when they had to face another one of the current year. But happily it did not assume such appalling dimensions as it was in the beginning feared it would.

AGRICULTURAL POSITION, AREA AFFECTED AND EXTENT TO WHICH IT IS AFFECTED.

2. I have given some account of this in the body of the Report. However, I cannot help mentioning some points in connection with the subject under review. The rains of the last monsoon have nearly failed with the exception of a solitary few inches which were not evenly distributed. In only 3 or 4 villages where the first rain appeared hardly enough for sowing operations, agtar crops were sown; but the most part of the Taluka was left barren. The total of the inches was made up of small occasional drizzling showers which had kept up the tender crops alive only for 2 or 3 months, after which they withered away and perished altogether by the absence of rain and winds blowing. There were thus all hopes lost for any *agtar* crops.

3. Every one then naturally apprehended the very worst consequences-in fact a repetition of the year Samvat 1956. Consequently a feeling of apprehension was aroused, which perhaps led to too gloomy anticipations for the future. But the September rains elsewhere, though not in this Taluka, relieved the anxieties to some extent; and it was hoped that the situation will not assume the remotest resemblence to the melancholy state of affairs obtaining in Samvat 1956. Some difficulties, however, locally were as great as they were in that year, though the destitution with which we have to deal, is on a small scale.

4. Though the cultivators had based their expectations on the advent of later rains they were disappointed in that also. Had they not taken steps to raise irrigated fodder for their cattle in the latter part of August,

when those in need were advanced hay for them till the fodder was ready, the consequences would have been serious. They have raised fodder for their cattle suitable to the seasons.

5. Of course, the absence of rain has caused difficulties as regards the sufficiency of water in wells for irrigation as well as in some places, for drinking and domestic purposes even. Most of them contain water hardly enough for raising further fodder for which they have been trying their level best with the State assistance.

6. Only a few cultivators who had in their possession wells with water more than was required for the raising of fodder, were able to produce irrigated wheat to that limited extent. But as reported from various places, I regret, this wheat was damaged by excessive heat and absence of underground moisture and required cold as stated in the body of Report.

7. This is the agricultural position of the whole Taluka; or, in other words, the whole Taluka has been thus affected by drought.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

8. In relation to this famine arrangement, I may mention here that this State has to aid cultivators &c., to give advances to the Bhayats, Mulgarassias and other people who are found to be in real need of assistance, to grant gratuitous relief to the deserving, to open relief works for all labouring classes and to provide for other administrative charges.

9. The nature of the distress is too fold, as regards (1) cattle and (2) human beings. Among the agencies for the relief of distress, the most prominent is, of course, the Government, with whose liberal, though economical, advance of loans to this Taluka which is already indebted to the same, it would have been unable to itself tide over the difficulty and assist its subjects committed to its care for protection.

10. I must thank the Government and the Agency for timely calling upon the States and Talukas to furnish them with a list of the amount of loan likely to be required in the event of the failure of crops, and have submitted the same as per my letter No. 14 dated 29th August 1912, with a request to recommened the suspension of the loan instalments and the remission of the tribute amount of the current year.

11. The Agent to the Governor was pleased to direct by his No. 5,812 dated 29-9-11 that the amounts due on account of repayment of instalments of Local Fund Loan and tribute for next (i. e. current) year should not be included in the amount of loans to be borrowed from Govern ment &c.

12. The Bombay Government by their Resolution, Political Department, No. 9,346 dated the 24th November 1911, have been pleased to suspend the recovery of the tribute amounts due by the States and Talukas who have borrowed money till next year's income is received. In that connection, I respectfully submit, it is hardly practicble for this State, as its is a heavy amount of nearly Rs. 12,000, to pay double amount of abount Rs. 24,000, in addition to Rs. 21,000 instalments of the Government loan and interest of the Local Fund loan that may accrue due next year. This State, therefore, requests that Government will be gracious enough to reconsider our case in the light of their orders, for its total remission this year, contained in the Government of India's letter No. 3,910 I. A. of 9-10-1907 and conveyed in G. R. P. D. No. 8,442 of 25-11-1907 regarding remission, on account of famine, of the British and Gaekwar Tribute and the Junagadh Zortabhi payable by certain States and Talukas in the Kathiawar Agency for the year 1899-1900 and 1901-1902.

13. In comformity with instructions contained in the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar's memo No. 5,330, dated 11-9-11, this State submitted an estimate of the loan required by it in the necessary form. The amount asked for was as under :—

(1).	Administrative charges.	...Rs. 60,695-0-0
(2).	Relief works.	... „ 31,838-0-0
(3).	Advances to Bhayats, Mulgirasias, &c.	... „ 10,000-0-0
(4).	Tagavi advances to cultivators &c. ...	.. „ 25,000-0-0
	Total Rs.	1,27,333-0-0
	Deduct balance and expected income.	... „ 30,094-0-0
		30,094-0-0
		97,239-0-0
	In round figures Rs.	97,000-0-0

14. The Agent to the Governor, as communicated to this State by the Halar Political Agent's Memo No. 111, dated 7th January 1912, was pleased to recommend the items as under :—

(1).	Administrative charges.	.. Rs. 61,750-0-0
(2).	Relief works.	... „ 31,638-0-0
(3).	Advances to Bhayats.	... „ 4,750-0-0
(4).	Do. Cultivators.	... „ 4,750-0-0
		1,02,888-0-0
	Deduct Realizations....	... „ 23,888-0-0
		79,000-0-0

and advised the State to meet the excess amounts required by our Bhayats, Mulgirassias and cultivators by guaranting private loans.

15. It will appear that the amounts of advances to Bhayats, Mul girassias and cultivators have been curtailed to 5 per cent, the scale laid down by the Agency, which is impracticable to stand as a general rule. And we have, therefore, been obliged to approach the Agency that our request may kindly be taken into favourable reconsideration, as the amounts required were estimated after individual careful enquiries, and trying our best and leaving no stone unturned to procure private loans on Darbar guarantee. This our request is yet pending decision.

16. In the meantime, in order to meet all these demands upon this State, it has upto the close of this official year, received temporary advances of only Rs. 37,148 towards this year's fresh loan.

17. There is a class, in this Taluka, of land-holders, Bhayats, Mul girassias &c. who owns land but not willing to work; and whose circumstances, owing to the practice of sub-division of the Estate for the maintenance of all members of the family, are worth attention. Advances have been and are being made to them, after making necessary enquiries on the lines laid down. There are only a very few who would not require any help from the State. All the rest require loans not only for themselves and their necessary village administration charges but for those who depend upon them for assistance. We give them only piece-meal so much as is necessary.

BHAYATS, MULGARASSIAS, &C.

18. There is in this case an exception with regard to the Ardoi Kathi Vadadad Mulgirassias who are not averse to field labour just as other cultivators. Their females co-operate their males in such out-door work. These people were the first to run down to the State to receive advances, on the mortgage of their giras, with which the State helped and still helps them as far as their capacity to repay is concerned. They are nearly fifty families, of which nearly ¾ths have already, in Samvat 1956 and 1958, received advances on mortgages; the State has, however, been obliged to make further advances. Some of them are very contumacious and persist to receive them still further, though they have no fresh securities; or propose conditions not acceptable. Such people are advised to join relief works.

28. The total amount advanced to these Bhayats, Mulgirassias, till the end of March last during the current Samvat year comes to Rs. 5280.

20. Owing to high prices of cotton last year, some cultivators were well off and able to hold their own for some time, although all did not belong to that class. As early as July, when the hopes of a good monsoon, began to

CULTIVATORS.

wane, irrigated crops, such as, Kang, Banti, Chino, &c. were sown and Chhasatia began to be grown and this has gone on without cessation wherever bullocks and water, sufficient for the purpose, have been available.

21. It thus happens that the forebodings which every responsible person acquainted with what occurred in 1956, entertained of the distress which would be universal before October, have been fortunately falsified and we were then without any outward or visible sign, on a large scale, of the existence of want. But, as has been shown, there was a limit beyond which the cultivators were unable to maintain themselves on their past profits. The resources of some of the cultivators approached exhaustion since August last. Then very little assistance was needed to them. Those, however in need, had been given grass and cash advances for kos &c. to raise green fodder. That was followed by the assistance in the form of grains for their own maintenance and cash for sinking, digging and deepening of wells with less water. It has proved that the mainstay of the State relief in a year like the present one is the grant of tagavi for purposes of fodder, wells, agricultural improvements, replacing plough cattle that may die and the purchase of kos, varat and seeds. These advances regularly continue from September last, and every month they are thus helped after making necessary enquiries.

22. People,—cultivators as well as labourers-have, however, learnt lessons from last famines that it is the bounden duty of the State to help and maintain them, simply on their verbal representations that they are starving ; and there were instances where although they had means, they said they were in want. I and other State Officials toured through the District to make individual enquiries as to the condition and wants of people and submitted our detailed reports to the Thakore Saheb, and we came across such pretended instances. However, on searching their houses, grains were found to pull on at least for some months next. This shows that some people are inclined to misrepresent facts ; and therefore their words are to be listened to with caution before taking steps to grant them relief. There is thus of course a natural tendency amongst such people to make the most of their grievances and to take what they regard as due precautions against being " left out in the cold. " At the same time, however, there are here and there already a few individuals who require care and assis tance and are almost if not quite ready to work for the comparatively small remuneration allowed them on relief works.

23. Besides the above mentioned aid, suspensions and remissions of land revenue greatly give solace to the cultivators and other people. When the State found in October last that the cultivators realized their position

and did what they could to meet the situation with all their might and main, it thought it advisable to give encouragement to them in all possible ways. It put off the recovery of the vero or cash levy until good times, remitted the Darbar share in Kang, Banti and Chino, reduced it in other irrigated crops, and totally remitted customs levies from cultivators and labourers and on articles of fodder and feed imported for the use of the cattle. Rates of hire of impressed carts were raised to one anna. It was also ordered that no Civil Court decree should be executed against (1) Bhayats and Mulgirassias; (2) Jivaidars and Pasaitas; (3) agriculturists, and (4) labourers during these times of distress. The total amounts of suspensions and remissions, as estimated on available means, come to about Rs. 22,300 and Rs. 600 respectively at the end of the official year.

24. Of course, the cultivators have to encounter still some further difficulties of their situation; and the State shall have in consequence to continue its aid and assistance to them which should have to be increased as the time advances; since, even after a good rain-fall, they will require some additional assistance for seeds of various kinds and some cash to purchase some bullocks in addition to those which are at present available in this Taluka for local wants.

25. The total amount of tagavi advances to these and other people from November 1911 to March 1912 comes to about Rs. 4,525.

MIGRANTS AND CATTLE.

26. This famine, though in no way comparable to the famine of 1900, in point of extent and acuteness of distress, is on the whole, as bad as regards deficiency of fodder.

27. As regards enquiries for the supply of fodder for cattle they were instituted and people said that they would not require any assistance as regards fodder as they hoped to meet the situation by the sowing of such green fodder, as chhasatio, bajri, maize, gadab (lucern-grass), gajar (carrots), &c. then and after; and hence there was then no necessity in accepting Government's offer of supplying grass at certain rates as also some had taken their cattle to other favourable Jungles.

28. As for these animals, the love of the cultivators and the Rabari-Bharwads and such other herdsmen for them is proverbial. With the exception of the first, the latter possess a number of cattle but have neither Wadi or any such land where they could grow fodder. Most of the cattle cannot endure deportation to out-of-the-way places; and though something was done by the State and other people by deporting cattle into the Girs, they had to bring them back. It was reported that in those remote

places too the scarcity of drinking water was bitterly felt and each party had to dig a well (kuntio) of its own for giving water to its cattle, as so many of them had from various places flocked in one locality for the protection of their cattle. There the mortality amongst them was great. The difficulty was enhanced by the authorities levying Rs. 3 as grazing fees per head of cattle without the facility of water, and Rs. 5 with that facility which these poor people were unable to pay, having their means exhausted after the protection of their cattle.

29. The facts that most of the cattle are stall-fed and that it is not the general custom to store fodder have added greatly to the present needs. Perhaps there is here a lesson which adversity may teach us. Fodder cannot be imported from outside, though its price, it taken at its lowest, as supplied by the Wadia Charitable Fund Committee at Rajkot is Rs. 12-8-0 per 1,000 lbs. These rates are considerably less than those charged by the Junagadh State and other private dealers and are yet perhaps too high to reach many among those who are most in need of help and who cannot afford such heavy loans from the State. Luckily, for the cultivators of this Taluka, they had taken precautionary measures by timely raising of alternate green fooder suitable to seasons and thereby averted the distress otherwise felt acute. But now is the time of pinch when water in wells even shows a shortage and the Chhasatio sown or grown by them does not thrive well ; and it is feared that a cry will be raised for the supply of hay in the near future. Thus the cultivators pulled on for fodder for their cattle, either green or dry, till recently, but now its absence has already begun to affect the condition of cattle, the less useful of which are being allowed to stray.

30. In more villages, water is now sinking in the wells, and in a short time there will in very many cases, be only water not enough for raising fodder even.

31. For fodder purposes cultivators had to assist one another in the use of their well water and I am glad to express that they discharged this co-operative function with all their heart and soul and many mutually united in taking partners to grow fodder on their irrigated fields and benefitting by their joint labour without any shadow of jealousy, prejudice or malice and obtained under the circumstances better results till now.

32. Other people maintained and still maintain their cattle upon old black grass with them or purchase head-loads of such grass brought for sale.

33. There are no unusual mortality amongst cattle in this Taluka.

34. Cattle-pound rules have been relaxed and altered to suit local conditions.

35. For the maintenance of some bullocks and cattle handed over to the State by some cultivators and others, cattle camps have been started and are in progress; and it is hoped, if circumstances remain favourable, some cultivators are and will be supplied with these bullocks and cattle as necessity arises. There are 150 cattle at the end of March last and their expenses amounted to about Rs. 1,250 including those of cattle sent into the Girs and since then brought back. Condition of cattle is, on the whole, fair, though gradually getting worse.

36. As regards human distress, it is a consolation to find that this famine is not quite so wide-spread or keen as it was in 1900.

LABOURING CLASS.

37. Owing to the prevalence of high wages and the demand for labour everywhere, the labouring classes were better off, until their resources approached exhaustion since February last. There was therefore no assistance needed to them till then.

38. Ubhads were engaged in selling headloads of fuel and old grass from the Vidis and elsewhere and had laid by something from their past earnings which made them independent of the Darbar assistance for a long time. Some of these which are unwilling to join relief works still follow the same pursuits. But rise in prices and scarcity of water and fodder, if not anything else, are now likely to cause some distress among the poorer classes and those in urgent need are coming in on relief works.

39. In September last though no necessity was then apparent, but to guard against future contingences and with a view to relieve the State of its heavy burden owing to its financial position as also for the benefit of those having been better paid, entered into an agreement with the Agent of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reaves, of Bombay, contractors of the Alexandra Dock under construction, to engage labourers &c, from this Taluka till June next, where nearly 235 persons were sent up, with some expenses to the State also. But we had, I regret to say, a bitter experience of the arrangement. The first gang received all possible consideration and convenience, but then they were withdrawn as the numbers increased and the persons suffered in one way or another. They were not cared for their water supply and also the treatment of the sick was neglected.

40. The water and climate of Bombay did not agree and used to ill-affect the health of every gang after a lapse of 15 days since its arrival

in Bombay. They further suffered in their health and body by the sun-heated water of pipes and smoke nuisance of Bombay.

41. The total number of labourers, males, females and children, sent from this Taluka amounted to 235 souls, of whom 8 died there through illness, 2 dismissed for negligence of duty and 195 came back owing to sickness or indifferent health. There were 40 behind whom this State had to call back. Of these many suffered from illness and had to be maintained on gratuitous relief until they recovered and were able to work. Our expectations of the arrangement have thus fallen through owing to regrettable circumstances.

42. One reason why the labouring class has been able to hold out so long is that large numbers were sent to Bombay as above stated and others had emigrated to the Gir and other suitable places where work was plentiful and well paid, had been found for them. Most of these have come back and it is now that the necessity for providing employment to them is visible.

43. With regard to cultivators as well as labourers, upto recently, there were few evidences of distress, but the time when relief on a large scale will be necessary, now looms within a period which can probably, be computed in days.

RELIEF WORKS.

44. It was the wise and benevolent policy of the British Government to advise the States and Talukas to have their relief programmes and other precautionary measures in readinesr when necessity arose.

45. In this Taluka for relief works there is no useful place worth deepening so as to form a tank for irrigation nor the damming of the Gondali river a little up Kotda is practicable unless sufficient large funds are available ; but there is also a probable chance of a protest being raised by Gondal on legal grounds for preventing a flow leading to its Veri Tank.

46. Test works, the sole function of which, is to test the pinch of famine in a particular locality have been obliged to be abandoned owing to people not taking to them on task work system just as we read reports from various places.

47. Consequently minor works are contemplated, such as, road repairs, buildings, cutting cactus hedges, construction of Bhads, digging of wells &c, as suit the State's as well as people's convenience. Those will suffice to employ the number of persons to be provided for (for a period which this State hopes, may not be longer if rains are timely and plentiful) as its ex-

perience of the last famine has shown that the persons requiring relief were employed on such minor works and did not exceed 600 souls in all.

48. As said above, persons are unwilling to join test works and do not approve of the same; and hence relief works are commenced which include also public works.

49. At the end of the last month the following works were in progress:—

1 Out-houses to the Traveller's Banglow at Kotda.
2 Cutting cactus hedges at Ardoi.
3 Deepening a Wadi at Ardoi.

The total number of persons on them were 30 Males, 45 Females, 55 Children=130 Total. They are Dhedhs, and Kunbis. Of these 87 were workers and 43 dependants. The attendance is on the increase.

50. They are made payments in grains on the spirit of instructions contained in Secs. 58 and 59 of the Hand book on Famine Administration. Generally these payments are made weekly or bi-weekly; but in some cases the principle is not strictly adhered to for the benefit of the workers whenever necessity arises. In works where able bodied workers are required for harder work and no such persons are found from amongst the relief workers, they are employed from common labouring class on usual cash wages. Artizans are employed on works requiring skilled labour and are paid their usual wages. These workers and their dependants who are seen in need of clothes and other sundries are accordingly provided for gratis.

51. The condition of these people continue satisfactory. There was only one death of a child owing to prolonged illness.

52. Relief is given in villages to the aged, infirm, blind, crippled and such other deserving souls as come under the definition. Dole is given weekly in the shape of grains and the system works satisfactorily. Clothes are also supplied them whenever necessary. The total number of such persons on the last day was as under :—

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

1	Kotda	Mahal	1
2	Ramod	,,	4
3	Sardhar	,,	2

They belong to Rajput, Kunbi and Dhedh castes.

53. There has been yet no necessity as to opening any Poor House in the Taluka.

POOR HOUSE.

54. **CRIME.** There is no increase of crime as was seen in the last famines.

55. A fund has been started by the Darbar at Kotda in which monthly contributions are subscribed to and collected, which are utilized in purchasing green and dry grass given to cattle of the herdsmen and other poor classes.

CHARITABLE FUND.

56. Relief organization and the staff are adequate under the existing state of things and addition will be made as urgency arises. This includes salary of the establishmet, its allowance, printing charges and other contingencies in connection with office work.

ESTABLISHMENT.

57. To supervise all affairs relating to famine operations, a Famine Officer has been appointed with an establishment necessary for the present requirements. Under him are three Circle Inspectors for each of the Mahals and these are the Vahivatdars of the respective Mahals.

58. The total cost for the revenue year 1968 upto the end of the official year under this head amounted to about Rs. 2300.

Kotda-Sangani,
20th April 1912.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAWADIA,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1911-12.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. Lakshmishankar Dulabhji Sawadia.	Kamdar.	1st April 1911.	31st March 1912.	
2	,, Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora.	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
3	,, Shivram Vishnu Gadre.	Medical Officer.	Do.	Do.	
4	,, Gopalji Bhagvansinhji Gohel.	Daftari and Treasurer.	Do.	Do.	
5	,, Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorker.	Revenue Nimtandar.	Do.	Do.	
6	,, Gagubha Visabhai Gohel.	Police Superintendent.	Do.	Do.	
7	,, Bhavsinhji Panchanji Jadeja.	Overseer.	Do.	Do.	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda-Sangani State duing the year 1911-12.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
7	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act.	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substance Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890.	No.	,,	
12	Agency Registration Rules.	,,	,,	
13	Agency Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
15	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
16	Jail Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
17	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
18	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
19	Arms and Ammunition Rules.	,,	,,	
20	Extradition Rules.	,,	,,	
21	Boiler Inspection Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
23	Revised Stamp Rules Local.	,,	Yes.	
24	Majority Act.	Yes, with suitable changes	,,	

Lakshmishanker D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1911-12.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														The State maintains no military force.
Sappers														
Artillery *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	* There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites.
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops...														
Total..														

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1911-12.

No.	Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade	Total cost [yearly].	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished [Judicially]	By promotion.	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Police Superintendent ...	1	25	2,595-2-0	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	
2	Ramod Fouzdar	1	12									
3	Head Constable	1	12									
4	First Class Constable ...	3	9									
5	2nd Do. Do... ...	3	8									
6	3rd Do. Do... ...	11	7									
7	Risala Jamadar	1	16									
8	First Class Risala Swar ...	1	24									
9	2nd Do. Do. ...	2	23									
10	3rd Do. Do. ...	3	22									
11	4th Do. Do. ...	3	10									

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

No.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accusedconvicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions(columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		
		1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani.	22	16*	27	21	27	21	25	20	2	1	92·59	95·23	92·59	95·23	* Out of 16, 12 are committed and 4 remain undetected.

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	19 -12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani.	923-14-0	334-8-6	523-15-0	202-14-6	56·71	60·65	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 19 1-12.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Numeer of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial	Remarks.
		Balance from the last year.	Committed during the Present year.	Total.					Imprison ment.		Imprison ment and fine.		Fine only	Whipping.	Total				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4	5	26	27	28	2	30	31	32
6	Theft																														
6	Miscellaneous.	...	12	12	15	12	1	2	3	2	...	8	7	...	20	1	..	...	7	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	
12																															

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with						Total		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1911-12.														
		1910-11	1911-12		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	1910-11	1911-12	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	* 3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	*Extradited from other States.
2	Nyayadhish Court.	48	38	...	21	12	2	12	* 1	64	48	6	9	33	...	...	...	...	
	Total	48	41	...	21	12	2	12	4	64	51	6	9	36	...	...	...	...	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed		Modified		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kotda-Sangani.	Hazur Court.	4	...	...	4	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX X

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the courts of Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total,		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
		1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Exparte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	y. m. d.	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	60	38	60	38	60	38	...	...	3,743-4-0	1	37	..	27	8	2	...	...	5	8	2	23	3,743-4-0	0-0-14	
	Total	...	...	60	38	60	38	60	38	...	...	3,743-4-0	1	37	...	27	8	2	...	...	5	8	2	23	3,743-4-0	0-0-14	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the Civil work-Result of applications for execution of decrees filed in the courts of Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12

Number.	Tribunal	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1910-11	Applications brought to the Registers			Total			Disposed of.			Closing balances			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1911-12.			Remarks.
		1910-11	1911-12		1910-11	1911-12	Value for present year	1910-11	1911-12	Value for present year	1910-11	1911-12	Valu for present year	1910-11	1911-12	Value for present year	Within 6 months	Within 12 months	Above 1 year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	123	107	16,249-1-1	123	107	16,249-1-1	123	107	16,249-1-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total	...	...	...	123	107	16,249-1-1	123	107	16,249-1-1	123	107	16,249-1-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Hazur Court.	..	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	248-12-0	407-13-0	1	...	...	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	0-3-22	0-0-10	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPEND X XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

Stations.	No. of prisons	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total. 1910-11	Total. 1911-12	1910-11	1911-12				
Kotda-Sangani.	1	5	23	22	28	5·53	6·61	6	906-1-11	Days. 15	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of documents in the Kotdr-Sangani State during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda-Sangani.	3	26	1	12	2	11	...	..	...	...	...	3	3	26	1,481-4-0	29,220-12-0	...	...	...	...	

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12

Description	Past year							Present year							Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.		As.	P.	Fees realized Rs	As.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.		As.	P	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages	1	125		...	...	5	...	...	12	5,460		4	...	60	...	...	
Sale deeds	2	1,356		4	...	10	...	...	11	3,760		8	...	55	...	...	
Wills	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Money Bonds	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	3	20,000		...	...	15	...	...	
Total...	3	1,481		4	...	15	...	...	26	29,220		12	...	130	...	...	
Deduct Expenditure ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit ...	...	...		...	...	15	...	...	...	...		...	...	130	...	...	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12

Name	Opening balance on 1st April 1911	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditureduring the year		Balance on the 31st March 1912	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani.	...	...	...	...	1,506-9-3	980-10-3	...	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rain fall in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12

State.	April 1911.		May 1911.		June 1911.		July 1911.		August 1911.		Septem-ber 1911		October 1911.		November 1911.		December 1911.		January 1912.		February 1912.		March 19 2.		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents	
Kotda-Sangani.	...	...	..	...	...	46	3	13	1	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	72	+ 26 * 1	56 8	28	9	+ Seasonable. * Unseasonable.

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Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

No.	Articles.			During March (past year)			During March (present year)			Remarks.
				Ms.	Srs.	Ts.	Ms.	Srs.	Ts.	
1	Wheat	per	rupee.	0	25	20	0	16	0	
2	Bajri	,,	,,	0	25	20	0	16	0	
3	Juvari	,,	,,	0	33	0	0	20	0	
4	Adad	,,	,,	0	25	0	0	16	0	
5	Mug	,,	,,	0	29	0	0	16	0	
6	Gram	,,	,,	0	34	20	0	20	0	
7	Rice		,,	0	16/10	0 0	0 0	13/10	0 0	

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure of Public Works in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

Description of works.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1 Original works	1,226 3 11		1,226 3 11					
2 Towards repairs &c to roads.....		68 8 5						
3 Miscellaneous repairs...		652 15 10	721 8 3				1,947 12 2	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

State.	Years.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kotda-Sangani.	1911-12	1,938	842	65	501	21	24	16	173	3,790	719	...	...	352	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue in Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Country Spirit		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
Kotda-Sangani.	...	...	4	472-5-4	4	12-10-8	...	....	8	485-0-0	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12, *i. e.* Samvat 1967.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Opening balance.	384-10-4	
Land Revenue	74,015-2-1	
Taxes from other people.	2,272-0-11	
Sayer (i. e. Mandvi, Bham &c.).	12,474-6-4	
Judicial....	1,996-15-3	
Forests	75-2-3	
Education.	155-3-0	
Other receipts	808-14-2	
Recoveries on account of Tagavi and outstanding dues.	8,226-0-6	1,00,408-6-10
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration.	4,040-3-3	
Police &c.	7,293-11-3	
Jail charges	906-1-11	
Education.	2,514-15-0	
Medical charges.	1,504-12-2	
Public Works.	2,221-2-4	
Dharmada (including allowances).	4,972-2-7	
Pensions and gratuities.	512-0-0	
Tribute i. e. Peshkashi and Zortalbi.	11,616-0-0	
Agency contributions &c.	2,523-5-4	
Municipality.	980-10-3	
Cattle-breeding expenses.	2,437-14-6	
Paega expenses.	4,532-7-4	
Forests, garden and agriculture...	1,061-8-0	
Bardasi....	1,658-13-1	
Miscellaneous	4,383-15-3	
Darbar charges.	18,345-9-7	
Edward Memorial Fund.	300-0-0	
London Coronation celebrations...	15-4-0	
Census.	244-2-0	
Relief.	81-15-3	
Government and Local Fund Loans.	20,720-3-2	
Tagavi and other advances.	6,000-3-11	
Closing balance.	1,541-6-8	1,00,408-6-10

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1911-12.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average (both out-door and in-door.)	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kotda-Sangani.	3,968	...	...	...	...	...	1,504-12-2	40·6	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital statistics of the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1911–12.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kotda-Sangani.	10,044	400	414	14	...	214	183	...	31	45·27	41·21	24·22	18·21	

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1911-12.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
	4	Kotda Taluka Gujarati School ..	180	193	142	157	...	...	2,334-15-0	
		Ramod Gujarati School.	47	47	36·1	36·4	...	...		
		Ardoi Gujarati School	28	31	25	26·5	...	...		
		Victoria Jubilee Girl's School ...	56	67	40·2	38·3	...	...		

Lakshmishankar D. Sawadia,

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Kotda-Sangani Taluka

FOR THE YEAR 1912-13,

Printed by Mohanlal Damodar-Rajkot.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Kotda-Sangani Taluka

FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani State for the official year ending 31st March 1913 is as under:—

CHAPTER I

General and Political.

2. *Area* about 90 square miles; *population*, 10,044 souls; *gross revenue*, excluding alienations, (*based on average of past 5 years*) of the State, 96,158; the *tribute* payable to Government Rs. 10,189, and Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating to Rs. 11,616.

3. The Chief's *full* name was Mulvaji, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakore." His age was 40 years, and he was a Jadeja Rajput by caste, belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He had no *heir natural or adopted*. But the next heir to the Gadi is Jadeja Hematsinhji Muluji, late Thakore Saheb's cousin *i. e.* his nearest paternal uncle Muluji's son. He is 20 years of age. The late Thakore Saheb had intermarried with the Gohel, Jhala, and Vaghela, families. He died on the 7th March 1913. Since then the State has been under the supervision of the Political Agent, Halar Prant.

KUMAR SHRI MADARSINHJI OF SAYLA.

4. Kumarshri Madarsinhji, Heir Apparent of Sayla, paid a visit to Kotda on 20th September 1912, specially to see the Thakore Saheb as he used to remain seedy and after staying only a day, he left this place on 21st September 1912.

DOMESTIC EVENTS.

5. The most important event in the year under report was the celibration of the betrothal and marriage of the eldest daughter, of the Thakore Saheb, Bashri Anand Kunverba with H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra on the 17th February 1913.

6. The year has to record the sad loss of the Thakore Saheb, who breathed his last of heart failure on 7th March 1913 at Verawal, where he had been to fulfil a vow before the Somnath Mahadev at Prabhas Patan, amidst the regret and sorrow of all concerned.

DEATH OF THE THAKORE SAHEB SHREE MULVAJI.

7. The Thakore Saheb could not make his district tour as he had been in indifferent health during the whole year.

DISTRICT TOUR.

8. Major F. De. B. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar and T. J. B. Thatcher Esquire, Superintendent of Kathiawar Agency Police, paid a visit to Kotda during June last and after a stay of nearly 3 days left for Rajkot.

VISITS OF THE POLITICAL OFFICER.

9. G. D. French Esquire, I. C. S., Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and Major W. M. P. Wood, Political Agent, Halar, paid a visit to Kotda during their annual tour of inspection on the 13th of October 1912 from Lodhika and left for Sardhar on the 20th idem.

10. Major W. M. P. Wood had again to come down to Kotda thrice during March last consequent on the death of the Thakore Saheb in connection with the attachment being placed over the Taluka under his supervision.

11. J. Sladen Esquire, I. C. S. Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar accompanied by his Personal Assistant W. P. Cowie, Esquire motored down to Kotda from Gondal on the 25th March last inspected the cattle, stables coach-house, Court-houses, boys' School and Dispensary and returned again to the same place after a stay of only 2 hours.

12. There were the following changes in the personnel of the staff during the year under report. Mr. Bhaktiprasad Krishnajivan Vaidya, Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant was appointed Medical Officer of the State, in July 1912. Mr. Lakshmiprasad Vishvanath Vaidya was employed as Raj Vaidya in June1912 and Mr. Illahibax Hasan Shaikh was posted during August 1912 as Superintendent of Police of the State vice Mr. Makanji who temporarily held charge of the place for Mr. Gagubha Visabhai who had resigned the service.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

13. A regular revenue survey of all the State lands was made during the previous administration of the State by the Agency.

SURVEY OF LANDS.

Boundary marks were put up on each field and village maps prepared. But the lands were not classified with a view to fix the assessment as it had not been found expedient under the circumstances.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

14. During the revenue year the system of land revenue has continued to be the same as in previous years. There was no change made in the working of the system. As explained in previous reports, besides recovering fixed shares, which are well and clearly defined, in the produce of the land, a cash amount is recovered as Santi Vero per each Santi of land. Cash assessment system called "Udhad" is restored to in exceptional and special cases.

ALLIENATION BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

15. No alienation nor any boundary settlements were made during the year. But old boundary pillars between the boundaries of different States and Talukas all round were kept in tact, the fallen or destroyed ones, being re-erected or renewed.

TAGAVI HELP TO PEOPLE.

16. During the year of report, as famine conditions prevailed before the crops were measured, advances in the form of Tagavi &c. had to be continued as in previous year. The amounts of Tagavi given and recovered during the Samvat year 1968 were Rs. 21,056-4-8 and Rs. 1,178-15-5 respectively.

17. Similarly loans advanced to and recovered in that year from the Bhayats and Mulgirassias amounted to Rs. 11,239-4-7 and Rs. 743-9-5 respectively.

DEMAND AND COLLECTIONS.

18. There were some important variations in the demand and collections of revenue to suit local conditions on account of scarcity and distress prevailing during the last famine year. Some remissions and suspensions were also granted. Revenue cash collections though not large from those who were found on account of the poor out-turn of the harvest unable to pay the same, wholly or in part had to be suspended to that extent.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

19. There was no need to resort to any coercive measures, as we have very little difficulty in recovering our land revenue unless the crops are bad and the cultivators are thereby unable to pay it up.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION AND LEGISLATION.

20. The laws, rules and regulations in force in the State, are shown

LEGISLATION.

in Appendix II. The Judicial Courts of the State follow as far as possible, the spirit of the British Enactments for the time being. The State frames and promulgates its own rules and regulatons as necessity arises.

MILITARY FORCE.

21. The State does not maintain any regular military force. Appendix III is therefore blank. The Bhayats and Mulgarassias are liable to perform military service, when required by the State, under certain conditions.

POLICE.

22. The particulars of the Police Force are given in Appendix IV. The strength of the force as well as the arms with which the men are supplied, continue to be the same as in previous years. They may be said to have tried their best in preserving peace and preventing and detecting crimes. The ratio of Police per square mile and per thousand of population according to the last census comes to 0·31 and 2·78 respectively. During the State financial year Samvat 1968 the expenditure amounted to nearly Rs. 3,351-5-8 being more as against Rs. 2,595-2-0 in the foregoing year, as the arrears of the previous year had been paid off during the year under report.

WORKING OF THE POLICE.

23. The number of offences reported to and that of the accused arrested by the Police during the year of report was 19 and 24 when compared with 16 and 21 respectively in the year before. This calls for no special remark. All the accused arrested were sent up for trial. Of these 11 were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted, the percentage of accused convicted over those sent for trial was 45·83 against 95·23 in the previous year. Appendices IV, V and VI furnish particulars of the work done by the Police during the year.

SERIOUS OFFENCES.

24. During the year of report the total number of offences committed was 15 against 12 in the year before (Appendix VII). The number of theft and other offences relating to property was 9 as against 6 of the last year; and 6 miscellaneous. There was no serious offence during the year. All these were detected and the offenders brought to justice.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

25. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year of report was Rs. 355-0-0 and Rs. 301-8-3 respectively as against Rs. 334-8-6 and Rs. 202-14-6 in the year before. The percentages of property recovered during the two years are compared in Appendix VI.

VILLAGE POLICE.

26. There was during the year no change either in the strength or the distribution of the village Police upon which the safety of the life and property in the villages mostly depend.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

27. The number and constitution of Courts for administration of Civil and Criminal Justice remained the same as before. There are the following Courts:—

(1.) The Hazur Court. It exercises all the powers of the Taluka and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish; but appealable to the Political Agent, Halar Prant as per orders issued out by him after the death of the Thakore Saheb till further orders.

(2.) The Court of the Nyayadhish. It exercises the powers of a first Class Magistrate in criminal matters and disposes of the suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

28. The particulars regarding criminal cases and the accused involved therein and dealt with by the Courts are given in Appendices VII and VIII. These show that the number of offences dealt with during the year was 22 against 41 in the year before; whereas persons apprehended therefore was 33 as compared with 51 in the previous year. All the cases were disposed of during the year.

29. It will be observed from Appendix IX that there was no appeal against the decision of the lower Court. It shows that the lower Court did its work very carefully.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

30. During the year of report the number of Civil suits filed was 35 as against 37 in the previous year. Out of them only two remained in balance for disposal and the other have been disposed of. Appendix X gives particulars of the value, nature and average duration of suits.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

31. The number of applications for the execution of Civil decrees filed during the year of report was only 23 as against 107 in the previous year on account of famine year. There was none pending at the close of the last year. All these were disposed of. none remaining in balance at the end of the year. Appendix XI furnishes information about the branch of the Civil Court's work.

32. It will be seen from Appendix XII that the number of Civil

CIVIL APPEALS.

appeals filed during the year was only 1 against 2 in the previous year which was disposed of. The decision of the Lower Court was reversed. The results show that the work of the Civil Court too has continued to be satisfactory as before.

EXTRADITION.

33. During the year of report the State obtained extradition of 2 persons from other States and two accused were handed over by us to other States.

PRISON.

34. As reported in the previous year, there is only one central prison for the whole of the State at Kotda, the Capital of the Taluka. The particulars of the year's working are given in Appendix XIII. The number of convicts im prisoned during the year of report was 7 as against 23 in the year before. The daily average of prisoners was 1·26. The prisoners were employed on out-door work. There was no Jail offence of any kind during the year. The prisoners have continued to be in good health throughout the year. There was no death or infectious disease among them.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

35. During the year of report the number of documents presented for registration was 9 against 26 in the previous year, all of which were registered, of the value of Rs. 2,729, the amount of fees levied being Rs. 45. The details about this branch of the work are given in Appendices XIV and XV.

MUNICIPALITY.

36. Except the town of Kotda, the capital of the State, all the villages in the Taluka are very small and they are not important enough to have a Municipality. We have therefore only one Municipality in the town of Kotda. It has no revenue of its own as no municipal taxes of any kind are levied from the people. The institution is maintained from the general revenues of the State and is administered as a State Department under a separate establishment. The Municipality looks after the cleaning and the lighting of the town. There is a Municipal Secretary as the head of the establishment. The town, as usual, was always very clean and was only fair in point of health throughout the year. Appendix XVI gives information about the revenue and expenditure of the Municipality during the Samvat year 1968.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

37. It will be seen from Appendix XVII that the total fall of rain

WEATHER AND RAINFALL.

during the year was 33 inches and 30 cents, as against 4 inches and 72 cents of the previous year's monsoon, the average fall of past 5 years being 24 inches and 11 cents. The fall was timely and well distributed. However the Agtar crops did not thrive well on account of continuous falling of rain and continued moisture. But the Pachhter crops gave signs of good harvest and the year was on the whole a fair one.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

38. There was slight reduction in the wages of labour in the first part of the year but after the rains it attained the same State as in the previous year; the labourers earning wages sufficient to maintain themselves. The rates ranged from 4 to 5 annas for adult males, 0-2-6 to 3 annas for females and 0-2-0 to 0-2-6 annas for children; while skilled labourer fetched 12 annas to one rupee.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAIN.

39. The prices of food grains prevailing during the year, are compared with those in the previous year in Appendix XVIII.

FOREST.

40. There is nothing worthy of report in regard to the forest as there are no forests in the State except hill tracts which produce grass only and are therefore kept as grass reserves.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

41. Except small trade in hand made course cloth manufactured by local weavers, there is no other important trade in the State. This was also slack in the year on account of famine conditions of the previous year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

42. No public works of importance were undertaken during the year. The amount spent during the year was Rs. 2,611-9-0 as against Rs. 1948-0-0 in the preceding year.

FAMINE WORKS.

43. Relief works continued till the end of September 1912; and the amount spent on all kinds of famine works was Rs. 10,612-8-11.

POST OFFICES.

44. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod. For the convenience of the State and the public a Telegraph Office was opened and combined with the Post Office at Kotda in the month of October last.

MINT.

45. The State has no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes.

GENERAL CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

46. The condition of the agriculturists was slowly improving before the previous year; and they, were gradually freeing themselves from the State's and Sowcars' debts. But they had again to incur debts owing to the last famine. Hence their condition is not good.

47. The trading classes have gained some profit out of the surplus grains in stock. They however found some difficulty in their dealings as they had very little hope of realizing their outstanding dues. However they managed their own affairs economically and with care. The condition of the trading classes cannot therefore be said to have improved any further than what it was last year. That of other higher classes dependent for maintenance on service or wages has also not improved owing to the cost of living being high.

48. The labouring classes have fared well during the latter part of the year; but during the first part the wages had declined owing to decrease in private works; and some had to join relief works opened by the State. Their condition is therefore fair.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

49. There was not much sickness among the people during the year; but the number of deaths increased on account of dysentry and diarreha prevailed in the beginning of the monsoon; and therefore on the whole the year was fair in point of health.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

50. The number of agricultural stock and other animals in the State during the year of report is given in Appendix XX. It will be observed that the effect of famine last year on the stock was very little during the year, owing to the green fodder being raised now and then.

EXCISE REVENUE.

51. There are in the State 4 shops for the sale of opium and 2 shops of Ganja, respectively giving Rs. 415-13-4 and Rs. 7-5-4 to the State (Appendix XXI). There is no shop of country spirit or tari.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

52. The revenue year in this State commences from the 1st November and terminates on 31st October; and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII shows the particulars of receipts and expenditure during the year.

GROSS REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

53. During the Samvat year the gross revenues of the State, excluding alienations, were Rs. 34,000 against Rs. 91,798 in the preceding Samvat year which shows a decrease of Rs. 57,798, chiefly under the head of the Vaje on account of famine condition. The prospects of recovering outstanding arrears were therefore disappointing. The total expenses during that year were Rs. 98,000 against Rs. 72,146 in the previous year, an amount of nearly Rs. 25854-0-0 were paid towards last year's arrears and debited as interest accrued due on account of Government and Local Fund loans as per account statements then supplied.

GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL FUND LOANS.

54. The State debts as per statements are the Government and Local Fund Loans.

1 Government Loans:—

(1) Old loan including interest...	...	...Rs.	99,954-10-1
(2) New loan	Do.	„	79,385-4-0
(3) Funeral...	Do.	„	2,000-4-0
(4) Marriage loan...	Do.	„	60,000-0-0
			2,41,340-2-1
(2) Local Fund Loan including interest...	...	Rs.	15124-2-1
			2,56,464-4-2

55. Nothing has been remitted towards the principal or interest of either of the loans as Government were kind enough to suspend the same during this year we have repaid Rs. 10,000/ on 11th April 1913 on account of the first instalment of the Government Loan due on 15th March 1913.

56. The Peshkashi-Zortalbi amounts on account of last year for which also suspension was kindly granted, have been paid off this year in January last; in addition to this year's amount paid in March last.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS.

DISPENSARY.

57. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. The information as to its working during the year is given in Appendix XXIII.

PATIENTS TREATED.

58. The number of cut-door patients treated was 4,215 against 3,968 in the preceding year which shows an increase of 247, there being cases of Malarial fever and dysentery on account of more rain in the year of report. The daily average of the patients was 38·8 against 40·6 in the previous year.

59. The diseases prevailing in the State during the year of report were Malaria Dysentery Diarrhea, Eye and skin diseases of which Dysentery and Malaria spread much especially during the monsoon, while others were very common throughout the year. There was no epidemic of any kind except some cases of diarrhea.

PREVAILING DISEASES.

60. As remarked before, the sanitation in the town and villages is what could be desired under the local conditions. Generally there is plenty of good drinking water everywhere. The village sites are not water-logged and they are kept fairly clean throughout the year.

SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

61. The work of vaccination is done by a vaccinator under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The Agency Assistant superintendent of vaccination and the Agency Surgeon inspect the work done. The number of primary vaccination done during the year of report was 338 against 307 in the preceding year.

62. There were 47 cases of small-pox in the State. It was fortunate that the disease was not of a virulent type. Only 4 villages were affected with it ; and out of a total numbers of 47 cases, only 11 proved fatal.

SMALL-POX AND MEASLES.

63. As usual there was no plague in the whole of the State. We had however, to take precautionary measures against its importation here.

PLAGUE.

64. During the monsoon when malaria was raging with full force, cholera made its appearance. 22 persons were attacked with it, but to our good luck only 11 proved fatal and the rest were saved

CHOLERA.

65. Appendix XXIV gives statistics of births and deaths in the State during the year of report. The number of births was 361 and of deaths 516 showing a decrease of 53 in the former and an increase of 333 in the latter over the figures of the previous year. This was due principally to the increased mortality from malaria and dysentery. The ratio of births and deaths per one thousand of the population according to the census taken on 10th March 1911, comes to 35·94 and 51·37 respectively against 41·21 and 18·21 of the preceding year. The registration of births and deaths is made through the same Agency and under the same system as before.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS.

66. Appendix XXV gives particulars as to the schools maintained by the State. There are in all 4 schools in the Taluka, of which 2 schools – one for boys' and the other for girls – are situated in Kotda; and two boys' schools are located in Ramod and Ardoi. They are Gujarati and primary schools. All these are Fund schools.

ATTENDANCE.

67. The total number of boys under instruction during the year was 281 as compared with 271 of the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 214·05 as against 219·9 of the past year. The girls' school is managed by a trained Head mistress. It has 67 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with the same number of the previous year, the average daily attendance was 46 as against 38·3 past year. Of the total number of students, 168 were Hindus and 113 Mahomedans.

STANDARDS.

68. The boys' school at Kotda and Ramod had instruction imparted upto seven and at Ardoi, six standards; while Kotda girls' school had four standards.

69. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical training is given to the boys; while the school boys at Ramod and Ardoi are practised in native sports. Girls are imparted instruction in embroidery and sewing also.

70. The Education Department of the State is under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Educational Officer. The annual examination of the year under report was held in February last.

COST.

71. This Department is, as usual, maintained by the State. Expenditure on account of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 2,238-3-5 during the year under review, which together with the Education Inspection contribution, the amount of scholarships and other aid, brought the total to Rs. 2,564-6-2 under the head.

ENCOURAGEMENT EXTENDED BY THE DARBAR.

72. Only one scholarship had continued during the year. Besides the same, the State awards one of Rs. 5 per month towards the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

MADRESSAS.

73. As previously reported, the same madressas continue under private enterprise with instruction in their respective religions.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS.

74. **PORT.** The State has, of course, no port.

SADAVRAT OR CHARITY.

75. There are several charity houses at Kotda and some of principal villages of the State. In Kotda the Sadavrats are maintained exclusively with the State help, and in villages by the co-operation of cultivators. Sadavrat is the most ancient institution of charity in Native States.

PRESS AND LIBRARY.

76. There is no printing press, silk factory or public library in the State. But the Khoja community possesses a private reading room, located in the Khoja-Khana and intended for their exclusive use, containing chiefly books &c. relating to their own religion.

77. **FACTORY.** There is now no factory in the State.

FAIRS.

78. There was no fair held in this year, as usual, in the month of Shravan at the temple of Panchnath owing to the famine condition; nor any fair was held by the Khoja community.

DISTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES.

79. There were very few poisonous snakes and wild animals in the State which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction.

WILD BOARS.

80. There was no complaint of any kind of injury to crops done by wild boars in this year and therefore it is not necessary to pass any remarks thereon.

STABLES.

81. There is no Peddock in the State; but horses in a very limited number were kept and reared in the State stables under the direct control and superintendence of the late Thakore Saheb who used to take personal keen interest in the department and manage everything with all possible economy.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

82. There was a cattle breeding department on a small scale supervised by the late Thakore Saheb personally. But the condition of the cattle was not as it out to be on account of last year's famine.

Kotda-Sangani
1st May 1913.

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Name of high officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1912-13.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. Lakshmishankar Dulabhji Swadia.	Kamdar.	1st. April 1912.	31st March 1913.	
2	,, Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora.	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
3	,, Shivram Vishnu Gadre.	Medical Officer.	Do.	30th May 1912.	
4	,, Bhaktiprasad Krisnajivan Vaidya.		13th July 1912.	31st March 1913	
5	,, Lakshmiprasad Vishvanath Vaid.	Raj Vaidya.	1st June 1912.	Do.	
6	,, Gopalji Bhagvansinhji Gohel.	Daftari and Treasurer.	1st April 1912.	Do.	In addition he acts as Hazur Shirestedar.
7	,, Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorker.	Revenue Nimtandar.	Do.	Do.	In addition acts as overseer.
8	,, Gagubha Visabhai Gohel.	Police Superintendent.	Do.	19th June 1912.	
9	,, Illahibax Husain Shekh.		24th August 1912.	31st March 1913	
10	,, Bhavsinhji Panchanji Jadeja.	Overseer.	1st April 1912.	Do.	Acts as Ramod Vahivatdar.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1912-13.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
7	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act.	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substances Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890.	No.	,,	
12	Agency Registration Act.	,,	,,	
13	Agency Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
15	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
16	Jail Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
17	Rules relating to prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
18	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
19	Arms and Ammunition Rules.	,,	,,	
20	Extradition Rules.	,,	,,	
21	Boiler Inspection Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Rules for cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
23	Revised Stamp Rules Local.	,,	,,	
24	Majority Act.	Yes, with suitable changes.	,,	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1912–13

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														The State maintains no military force. *There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisities.
Sappers														
Artillery*	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops ...														
Total.....														

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1912-13.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished [Judicially]	By promotion.	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Police Superintendent ...	1	30	3351-5-8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10	...	
2	Ramod Fouzdar	1	12									
3	Head Constable, ...	1	12									
4	First Class Constable ...	3	9									
5	2nd Do. Do.	3	8									
6	3rd Do. Do.	11	7									
7	Risala Jamadar	1	16									
8	First Class Risala Swar..	1	24									
9	2nd D. Do.	2	23									
10	3rd D. Do.	3	22									
11	4th Do. Do.	3	10									

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13.

No.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year,	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani.	16	19 +	21	24	21	24	20	11	1	13	95·23	45·83	95·23	45·83	+ Out of 19, 15 are committed and 4 remain undetected.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13.

Name of State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani.	334-8-6	355-0-0	202-14-6	301-8-3	60·65	84·93	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	9 Theft 6 Miscellaneous. 15	...	15	15	12	15	24	11	...	3	...	2	4	2	11	13	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Lakshmishankar D. Swadia,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912–13.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remainug at the end of the year	No.of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1912—13.					Total.									
		1911-12.	1912-13.		Arrested bypolice.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	1911-12	1912-13	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died escaped or transferred			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court.	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	*Extradited from other States.
2	Nyayadhish Court.	38	22	...	22	3	...	6	*2	48	33	19	...	14	...	...	...	...	
	Total....	41	22	...	22	3	...	6	2	51	33	19	...	14	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of Persons and cases.																Remarks
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending		
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kotda-Sangani.	Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1912-13

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
		1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	Value	Suits for landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Re. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Exparte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																										Days.	
1	Hazur Court.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	2	7939-0-0	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...		..	.	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	38	33	38	33	38	33	...	...	3262-8-8	1	32	..	22	10	...	...	...	5	3	..	25	3262 8-8	17	
	Total	...	...	38	35	38	35	38	33	...	2	11201-8-8	1	34	...	22	10	...	2	...	5	3	..	25	3262-8-8	17	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1912-13

No.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1911-12.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1912-13.			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Hazur Court.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	107	23	1817-5-2	107	23	1817-5-2	107	23	1817-5-2	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	107	23	1817-5-2	107	23	1817 5-2	107	23	1817-5-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Hazur Court.	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	1	...	..	407-13-0	266-10-8	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-10	0-1-11	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.				
										Days.	
Kotda-Sangani	1	6	7	28	13	6·61	1·26	1	1024-14-5	4	Nil.

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the details of registration of documents in the Kotda-Sargani State, during the year 1912-13.

Name of State.	Documents presented for regis tration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered :		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mort. gages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscel- laneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda-Sangani.	26	9	12	4	11	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	26	9	29220-12-0	2729-0-0	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912–13.

Description	Past year							Present year							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of Property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	As.	Ps.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages ..	12	5460	4	0	60	0	0	4	1174	0	0	20	0	0	
Sale deeds ..	11	3760	8	0	55	0	0	5	1555	0	0	25	0	0	
Wills ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Money Bonds ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Misellanceous ..	3	20000	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total..	26	29220	12	0	130	0	0	9	2729	0	0	45	0	0	
Deduct Expenditure...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1912-13.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April. 1912	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March. 1913	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani.	...	...	...	...	980-10-3	2057-1-2	...	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rain fall in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13.

Stations.	April 1912		May 1912		June 1912		July 1912		August 1912		September 1912		October 1912		November 1912		December 1912		January 1913		February 1913		March. 1913		Total		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Kotda-Sangani	.	63	...	...	3	94	19	10	7	16	1	35	1	2	...	10	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	33	30	4	72	24	11	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13.

No.	Articles.			During March of past year. Quantity in seers per rupee.			During March of the present year. Quantity in seers per rupee.			Remarks.
				Ms.	Srs.	Ts.	Ms.	Srs.	Ts.	
1	Whate	per	rupee	0	16	0	0	17	20	
2	Bajri	,,	,,	0	16	0	0	19	0	
3	Juvari	,,	,,	0	20	0	0	22	0	
4	Adad	,,	,,	0	16	0	0	17	0	
5	Mug	,,	,,	0	16	0	0	18	0	
6	Gram	,,	,,	0	20	0	0	22	0	
7	Rice	,,	,,	0	13	0	0	14	0	
					10			10		

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure of Public Works carried out in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the St. year 1968.
(1st November 1911 to 31st October 1912.)

Description of Works.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1 Original works.	1280 2 0		1280 2 0					
2 Towards repairs &c. to roads.....		249 7 7						
3 Miscellaneous repairs ...		1081 15 5					2611 9 0	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13

State.	Years.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kotda-Sangani.	1912-13	1947	861	41	539	31	24	14	203	5130	888	...	...	354	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Kotda-Sangani.	...	...	4	4 5-13-4	2	7-5-4	...	...	6	423-2-8	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1912-13.

Item.	Rupees.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Opening balance.	1541-6-8	
Land Revenue.	19455-8-5	
Taxes from other people.	2176-13-11	
Sayer (*i. e.* Mandvi Bham &c.).	7679-13-11	
Judicial, ...	1557-8-6	
Forests.	52-7-0	
Education.	166-13-0	
Other receipts.	8200-10-2	
Recoveries on account of Tagavi and out standing dues.	11735-15-1	
Government Loan and Local fund	94-469-0-3	1,47,036-0-11
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration.	8979-4-5	
Police &c.	8842-14-4	
Jail charges.	1024-14-5	
Education	2308-3-5	
Medical charges.	1423-1-1	
Public works.	3303-13-6	
Dharmada (including allowances).	6235-7-3	
Pensions and gratuities.	1326-0-0	
Tribute *i. e.* Peshkashi and Zortalbi		
Agency contributions &c.	15402-10-7	
Municipality	2057-1-2	
Cattle-breeding expenses.	3519-13-1	
Paega expenses.	5471-8-11	
Forests, garden and agriculture.	993-5-4	
Bardashi.	2364-5-7	
Miscellaneous.	2681-10-0	
Darbar charges.	20004-2-7	
Famine charges.	10612-8-11	
Tagavi and other advances.	48108-12-10	
Delhi Coronation Celebrations.	1358-1-8	
Census.	92-13-1	
Closing balance.	925-9-9	1,47,036-0-11

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912–13.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average (both out-door and in-door).	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kotda-Sangani.	4215	...	...	...	...	...	1423-1-1	38·8	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital statistics of the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1912-13.

Name.	Population.	Births		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year	Present year			Past year.	Present year,			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kotda-Sangani.	10044	414	361	...	53	183	516	333	...	41·21	35·94	18 21	51 37	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1912-13

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Total	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School	Secondary.	Primary.		
	4	Kotda-Sangani Gujarati School ..	193	201	157	156·2	...	...	2238-3-5	2238-3-5	
		Ramond Gujarati School	47	48	36·4	36·8	...	...			
		Ardoi Gujarati School	31	32	26·5	21·05	...	...			
		Victoria Jubilee Girl's School ..	67	67	38·3	46	...	...			

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Kotda-Sangani Taluka

FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani State for the official year eading 31st March 1914 is as under:—

CHAPTER I

General and Political.

2. *Area*, about 90 square miles; *population*, 10,044 souls; *gross revenue*, excluding alienations, *(based on average of past 5 years)* of the State, 1,08,633; the *tribute* payable to Government Rs. 10,189, and Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating to Rs. 11,616.

3. The Chief's *full* name is Himatsinhji, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakore." His age is 21 years and he is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, belonging to a branch of the Gondal family He has no *heir natural or adopted.*

SUCCESSION OF THE PRESENT THAKORE SAHEB.

4. The succession of the present Thakor Shri Himatsinhji Muluji to the Chiefship of the Kotda-Sangani State was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in May 1913.

INSTALLATION OF THE PRESENT THAKORE SAHEB.

5. The Government of Bombay were pleased to santion the installation of Thakor Shri Himatsinhji on the Gadi of the Kotda-Sangani Taluka and the ceremony was performed by Major C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Halar Prant, on the 2nd March 1914 when he read the following address:-

"THAKORE SHRI HIMATSINHJI, CHIEFS AND GENTLEMEN.

"We are met here today to commemorate a most important event in the "history of Kotda-Sangani and in the life of Thakor Shri Himatsinhji Muluji, "whose succession to the Gadi of Kotda-Sangani has been sanctioned by "Government.

"I have been deputed by the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar, to "install you, Thakore Himatsinhji, on the Gadi of Kotda-Sangani and it is "with feelings of great pleasure that I proceed to perform this duty

"The late Chief Thakore Shri Mulwaji died suddenly of heart failure at "Verawal in March last year at the early age of 40 years, after ruling over "this State for 20 years. The late Chief was known throughout Kathiawar "as a very religious and charitable ruler. He gave freely to many institutions "He was also greatly interested in improving the breed of cattle and in this "direction he rendered famous the name of Kotda cattle He was a respected "and popular ruler and his sudden death was much lamented by all those "who knew him.

"You, Thakore Shri Himatsinhji, have now been unexpectedly called "upon to succeed the late Chief Thakore Shri Mulwaji.

"The State of Kotda-Sangani suffered much in the famine years of St. "1956 and St. 1968, which have to a great extent crippled its resources for "the time being.

"In every case the duties and responsibilities which an Indian Chief is "called upon to bear, are extremely onerous but in your case Thakore Shri "Himatsinhji they are rendered more difficult owing to the special circum- "stances which have attended your succession.

"I would ask you to realise fully the heavy nature of the responsibi- "lities which it has now become your duty to bear and fulfill.

"Your task is a heavy one and must necessitate much hard work and "careful thought.

"It is only the most economical administration that will free the State "from its debt. For some years to come you should direct every effort to "attain this most desirable end.

"We have now learnt in Kathiawar that famines and scarcities are to "be expected and reckoned with. I hope that in due time not only will the "Kotda-Sangani State pay off its debt, but provide itself with a reserve "which will enable it to meet all famine calls likely to be made on it in future.

"I am glad to say that in Mr. Laxmishanker Dulabhji Sawadia you "have a kamdar, who has already served the State faithfully and honestly "for many years and I feel sure that he will continue to do so.

"I sincerely hope that your administration will be attended with success "and be fortunate in experiencing prosperous years.

"The duties of an Indian Chief towards his people have now a days "vastly increased. This may be illustrated by what an Indian Chief said "to me not long ago. He said he was the servant of his State and in saying so he was proud of it.

"A good ruler must, in fact, be the servant of his State. In no other "way can he fulfill the trust imposed in him.

"I have every hope that you will watch over and care for the best "interests of your people and in doing so you can not fail to win their res- "pect and affection. You must remember that the strength of a State lies "in the contentment of its people.

"I would remind you too of your duty of loyalty towards the British "Crown and Government, a duty which devolves both on yourself and your "subjects.

"I am sure that all here present join me in wishing you a long and "prosperous life and the attainment of success in the exercise of the powers "with which you are entrusted by Government.

"I will now proceed to hand over to you the keys of your Treasury.

"We all congratulate you most heartily on your installation."

THE REPLY OF THE THAKORE SAHEB to the above address was as follows:—

MAJOR HAROLD, DARBAR SAHEBS AND GENTLEMEN,

"1. Major Harold, you will permit me to express my heart-felt thanks "and deep sense of loyalty to the British Government on this unique and " auspicious occasion in my life and to request you to convey the same to the Agent to the Governor on my behalf.

"2. I am really touched by the very kind reference you have made to "my lamented cousin the late Thakore Saheb whose untimely and sudden "demise, while away from Kotda, on a pilgrimage, we all deeply mourn.

"3. The assumption of the charge of a Native State, small or large, "carries with it great responsibilities; but in my case the same are enhanced "manifold by the fact that I enter on a heritage which is greatly indebted. "This special circumstance will, as you, Major Harold, have said, require "great care and strict economy in the administration of my Taluka; and I trust, "that with Providence on my side, I will try my best and I hope, with a "measure of success, to follow your valuable advice in this matter.

"4. In Mr. Laxmishanker I have, as you have pointed out, an expe- "rienced Kamdar to assist me in the great task of improving the finances "of my Taluka and I fully trust that he will, as heretofore, faithfully con- "tinue to help me in the discharge of my heavy responsibilities.

"5 The happiness and contentment of my people are, I consider, a great "asset and in the careful development of their welfare and prosperity lies "my strength. I fully realise my duty to them It would not be proper "for me to hold out, at this moment, promises as to what I would strive "to do for them I would rather be judged by my acts hereafter.

"6. Lastly, I need not assure you of the unswerving loyalty, devotion "and attachment of myself and my subjects to the person of His Imperial "Majesty the King Emperor and British Government.

"7. In conclusion, I sincerely thank you, Major Harold, for the trouble "you have taken in coming down here for my installation and the sound "advice you have given me. I am greatly thankful to Darbar Shri Lax-"man Wala Saheb C. I. E. of Thana Devli who has taken trouble to grace "this occasion with his presence at no small discomfort. My sincere thanks "are due to the Talukdars, Kumars and the representatives of States and "Gentlemen present here to-day."

6. In commemoration of this event it was announced on behalf of the Thakore Saheb to found a monthly scholarship of Rs 10 to be awarded to a *bonafide* Girasia boy of this Taluka who is desirous to prosecute his study elsewhere, to contribute Rs. 100 every year towards the Bhavnagar Rajput Pie Fund and to distribute Rs. 500 among the deserving poor in the form of clothing as well as food articles.

VISITS OF CHIEFS AND KUMARS.

7. Darbar Shri Laxman Wala Saheb C. I. E. of Thana Devli, Rajpura Talukdar Lakhaji Saheb with his Kumars and Bhadwa Talukdar Balsinhji Saheb paid a visit to Kotda during the installation ceremony of the Thakore Saheb on the 2nd March 1914.

8. Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji heir-apparent of Vala State and Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji, a cadet of Lathi State came down to Kotda more than once during the year of report to attend the funeral ceremonies of the late Thakore Saheb which lasted for a year.

DOMESTIC EVENTS.

9. The senior Vavdivalan wife of the present Thakore Saheb died on 27th January 1914, of fever and colic.

DISTRICT TOUR

10. The Thakore Saheb toured in the villages of the two Mahals in company of the Kamdar to make him acquainted with the particulars of every village. its people and the revenue system in vogue in the Taluka.

11. Major W. M P Wood, the then Political Agent, Halar Prant,

VISITS OF POLITIGAL OFFIGERS.

had to come down to Kotda on this State business on the 7th March 1913, and left the same day.

12. Major C. F. Harold paid visits to Kotda twice on the 16th of November 1913 on this Taluka's business and on the 2nd March 1914 to instal the Thakore Saheb on the Gadi. On both these days he arrived here in the morning and left for Rajko' in the evening

13. There were no more changes in the personnel of the staff except

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

the one below mentioned during the year under report. Mr. Illahibax Sheikh Hasan, the Superintendent of Police, tendered his resignation and left off the service on 27th September 1913. He was succeeded by Mr. Maneklal Vrajlal of the Kathiawar Agency Police as Chief Constable who took over the charge of his duties on 20th October 1913. For the most part of the year the Taluka had been under the supervision of the Political Agent, Halar Prant, who reorganised almost all the departments of the State. During all that time the Kamdar managed the affairs of the Taluka with the advice and guidance of the Political Agent, Halar Prant.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

14. A regular revenue survey of all the State lands was made during

SURVEY OF LANDS.

the previous administration of the State by the Agency.

15. The system of land revenue has continued to be the same as in

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

previous years. There was no change made in the working of the system. Besides recovering fixed shares, which are well and clearly defined, in the produce of land, a cash amount is recovered as Santi Vero per each Santi of land. Cash assessment system called "Udhad" is resorted to in exceptional and special cases.

16. No alienation is made during the year. But on the contrary

ALIENATIONS. BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

the Bhayati village of Pipalia which was ceded to the father of the present Thakore Saheb as a Bhayat was merged into the Taluka as its Khalsa village, as its holder the present Thakore Saheb was recognized as successor to the Kotda Gadi.

17. No boundary settlements were pending or newly sprang up. But old boundary pillars between the boundaries of different adjoining States and Talukas all round were kept in tact, the fallen or destroyed ones being re-erected or renewed.

18. During the year of report, advances in the form of Tagavi &c. had to be continued as in previous years. The amounts of Tagavi given and recovered during the Samvat year 1969 were Rs. 6,370 and Rs 29,244 respectively. Out of the latter the sum Rs. 14,583 were credited as remissions.

TAGAVI. HELP TO PEOPLE.

19. Similarly loans advanced to and recovered in that year from the Bhayats and Mulgirassias amounted to Rs. 2,190 and Rs 10,793 respectively.

20. Over and above the Sauti Vero of the Samvat year 1969, that for Samvat 1968 postponed to be levied thereafter had to be collected during the year, having regard to the capacity of each cultivator, under orders of the Political Agent, Halar Prant; and the balance if any had to be suspended till this year.

DEMAND AND COLLECTIONS.

21. There were also several advances which were impossible to be realized owing to the persons having died, absconded or of very stingent means. Under the sanction of the Political Agent, Halar Prant, Rs 56 265 had to be remitted as bad debts.

22. During the year of report there was as usual no need to resort to coercive measures of any sort for recovery of State dues, as we have very little difficulty in recovering our land revenue unless the crops are bad and the cultivators are therefore unable to pay it up.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION AND LEGISLATION.

23. Appendix II to the report shows the laws, rules and regulations in force in the State during the year of report. The Judicial Courts of the State follow, as far as possible the spirit of the British Enactments for the time being. The State frames and promulgates its own rules and regulations as necessity arises.

LEGISLATION.

24. The State does not maintain any regular military force. Appendix III is therefore blank. Miscellaneous Sibundi, as well as the small Police force and Bhayats and Mulgirasias supply the need for military force. The Treasury Arab guard was disbanded during the year under the orders of the Political Agent, Halar Prant.

MILITARY FORCE.

25. The strength of the Police force of the State is shown in Appendix IV. The arms with which the men are supplied continue to be same as in previous years.

POLICE.

EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE.

26. The number of offences reported to and that of the accused arrested by the Police during the year of report was 18 and 11 when compared with 19 and 24 respectively in the year before. The results show that they have tried their best in preserving peace and preventing and detecting crimes. The ratio of Police per square mile and per thousand of population comes to 0·30 and 2·68 respectively. During the State financial year Samvat 1969 the expenditure amounted to nearly Rs 2,685 as against Rs. 3,351 in the foregoing year.

WORKING OF THE POLICE

27. Appendices IV, V and VI furnish particulars of the work done by the Police during the year. All the accused arrested were sent up for trial. Of these 9 were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted, the percentage of accused convicted over those sent for trial was 81·81 against 45·83 in the previous year.

OFFENCES.

28. The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year was 11 against 15 in the year before as will be observed from Appendix VII. Out of these none was serious as against none in the previous year. The number of thefts and other offences relating to property was 7 as compared with 9 of the last year and 4 miscellaneous.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

29. The property stolen and recovered during the year of report as well as that in preceding year is shown in Appendix VI. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs 330-14-9 and Rs 292-12-3 respectively and its percentage comes to 88·46 as against 84·93 in the preceding year.

VILLAGE POLICE.

30. There has been very little change in the number of the village Police. Upon this most useful branch of the Police Department depends the safety of the life and property in the villages.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

31. The number and constitution of Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice remained the same as before. The Courts during the year were as shown below:—

[1] The Huzur Court. It exercises all the powers of the Taluka and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

[2] The Court of the Nyayadhish. It exercises the powers of a

First Class Magistrate in criminal matters and disposes of the suits not exceeding Rs 1,000 in value

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

32. The number of criminal cases and of the accused involved therein and dealt with during the year of report by the criminal courts of the State was 20 and 20 respectively as against 22 and 2.. in the preceding year The particulars of the various offences and of the accused dealt with are given in Appendix VII and VIII It is very satisfactory to note that there did not remain a single case for disposal at the close of the year

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

33 It will be observed from Appendix X that there was only 1 appeal in 1 case in which the decision of the Lower Court was modified. The small number of appeals and the results show that the Lower Court did its work very carefully.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

34. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 83 as against 35 in the previous year The number of suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 2 against 2 in the previous year. The various particulars regarding the suits filed are given in Appendix *X*.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

35. The number of applications for execution of Civil Court decrees filed during the year was 135 as against 23 in the previous year. There was none pending at the close of this last year. All these were disposed of none remaining in balance at the end of the year. Appendix XI furnishes particulars of this branch of the Civil Court's work.

CIVIL APPEALS.

36. The particulars regarding Civil appeals filed and disposed of during the year of report are given in Appendix XII. The number of appeals filed was 4 against 1 in the previous year, of which 3 were disposed of, only 1 remaining in balance at the close of the year. The results show that the work of the civil court too has continued to be satisfactory as before

EXTRADITION.

37. During the year of report there was no person extradited from this State to other States while the accused extradited to this State were 3. There was no difficulty in getting extradition of accused persons from other States. All the persons extradited to this State were convicted and sentenced.

38. Appendix XIII furnishes particulars regarding prisons in the State.

PRISON. There is only one central prison in the town of Kotda for the whole of the State. The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 7 against 7 in the year before. This together with 1 remaining in the prison at the close of the year to 1912-13 brought the total for the year to 8. There was none at the close of the year. The daily average of prisoners was 0·77. They were employed on out-door work. The health of the prisoners as usual remained good and there was no death among any of them. The prisoners behaved well throughout the year and there was no Jail offence.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS. 39. The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 18 against 9 in the previous year, of the value of Rs. 8,387-4-0, the amount of fees levied being Rs. 90. Appendices XIV and XV give details of the registration work done during the year.

MUNICIPALITY. 40. The only Municipality in the State is one in the town of Kotda, the capital of the State. As explained in previous reports there is no scope for any other Municipality in the State as the villages are very small. The Municipality in the town of Kotda has no income of its own raised for the purpose but its expenses are met from the State revenues and is worked as a State Department under a separate establishment. It looks after the cleaning and the lighting of the town. There is a Municipal Secretary at the head of the establishment. The town as usual was always very clean and was healthy throughout the year. Information regarding this institution for the Samvat year 1969 is given in Appendix XVI.

RURAL CONSERVANCY. 41. Except the Capital of the State all the villages are so small that a Municipality would hardly be suitable for any of them. The village sweepers attend to their work of keeping the streets clean throughout the year on payment of small perquisites by the villagers. The villages continue to be healthy. The Mahal Revenue and Police Officers see during their visits that the villages are kept clean and that the sanitation is not neglected.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

WEATHER AND RAINFALL. 42. The monsoon set in this year in the end of the first week of June and by the end of that month, we had 8·2 inches of rain nearly distributed throughout the Taluka. Sowing operations had therefore commenced in time. In

July the rainfall was rather more and measured 11·47 inches. Owing to the absence of sufficient break the crops in low lying places were much damaged. In August though the rainfall measured 3·53 inches, it gave in the first half the needed break and the crops received some stimulus in the latter helf by continuous showers for over a week. In September the rainfall was just what could be desired; while the month of October was quite blank. The monsoon thus did not prove satisfactorily as regards latter rains. The weather throughout the year was not also what ought to be. The summer was very hot. Monsoon was not quite agreeable to crops, as they say, some poisonous winds did not allow the crops to thrive well; while the cold in the winter was not so severe as it used to be except at intervals.

CROPS.

43. In the beginning with good rains the sowing operations were done in time and the seed also germinated well. The growth of crops was also vigorous in the commencement. But the undue moisture in the soil caused by the continuous rains in July destroyed some of the crops in low lying lands and made others diseased. To add insult to injury small insects called *Khapedi* ate away the tender crops and many cultivators had to sow seeds again. These insects continued the damage for at least 3 months and those crops which escaped their ravages came to new life of course in a diminished area. Bajri and Talli had suffered most. Cotton plants looked thriving in the beginning. As the area of cotton cultivation was extensive in comparison with previous years, cultivators had based high expectations from its yield. But in the latter part of the monsoon owing to uncongenial weather its balls as well as leaves began to fall off and instead of hopes of reaping a good harvest the cultivators were greatly disappointed. Thus the Agtar crops did not fair well owing to the reasons mentioned above.

IRRIGATED CROPS.

44. Owing to the required rains though there was fairly sufficient water in wells, the people had so much occupied their irrigated lands under cotton cultivation that the wheat crops were sown in a less area than the last year. However the weather was to a certain extent suitable to the various rabi crops grown and the outturn fairly good. There were only 6 sugar-cane plantations which were in good condition.

LOCUSTS, RED RUST AND FROST.

45. There did not appear any swarm of locusts nor was there frost this year. There was no damage done to wheat by red-rust except in rare places.

46. The average anna valuation of all the crops taken together may

ANNA VALUATION OF CROPS. be said to be ten annas in the rupee.

WATER SUPPLY. 47. There was little want of water. It is found sufficient in wells and partly in rivers.

WAGES AND LABOUR. 48. There was slight reduction in the wages of labour in the first part of the year ; but after the rains they attained the same state as in previous years, labourers earning wages sufficient to maintain themselves. The rates ranged from 4 to 6 annas for adult males, 3 to 4 annas for females and 2 to 3 annas for children ; while skilled labourer fetched 12 annas to Rs. 1-2-0.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS. 49. The prices of staple food grains for the most part of the year under report remained high until new crop was ready. Till then there was a slight drop as will be observed from the comparison made of prices prevailing in the month of March 1913 and the corresponding period of the year of report.

FORESTS. 50. There are no forests in the State although a portion of it is hilly and unculturable. No valuable trees can be grown on the land owing to the formation of the soil being of sand and lime stones. Some plots produce grass and those are kept as grass reserves and for grazing of cattle. There being generally not much demand for grass, it is cut and utilized for the feed of State animals and the surplus quantity is stored up as provision for future.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES. 51. No progress of any kind has been made during the year of report in the trade. It is the same as before and is confined to dealings in articles and grain required for local consumption and the disposal of cotton, wool &c, produced in the State. The manufacturing industry too is the same as before. The local weavers prepare coarse cloth for local use only. Some people manufacture country woolen blankets and woolen *dalis* by means of manipulation process

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE. 52. Cotton, wool, grains when the harvest is good, oil and molasses are the articles of export. The articles of import were sugar, yarn, cloth, rice, other grains, spices, salt, timber, iron, metals, kerosine oil, colouring materials, tobacco, glassware &c.

CUSTOMS LEVIES 53. During the revenue year there was no change either in the system or the rate of the levy of customs duties. The concessions allowed to traders as well as the general public

referred to in previous reports were also continued as before.

GINNING FACTORY

54. There is now no ginning factory in the Taluka and cotton was therefore taken to Gondal.

PUBLIC WORKS

55. Appendix XIX. relates to public works undertaken during the Samvat year 1969. The amount spent on public works was Rs. 6,436 as against Rs. 2,611 in the previous year. This was due to the outhouses and other quarters newly constructed in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow as also to the completion of the native guest house bungalow in the old garden.

POST OFFICES.

56. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod. The Kotda Post Office is a combined Telegraph Office also.

MINT.

57. The State has of course no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

58. The last famine has retarded the progress of the condition of the agriculturists. But it was gratifying however that the last year's yield of cotton and wheat was good and their prices too were high which greatly assisted them. There are of course some people yet depending upon Tagavi advances whose condition is not yet improved. If there are five such years as the previous one, it is hoped that they will all be in a prosperous condition. But the harvest of the present year and the prevailing prices have kept most of them back.

59. The condition of the trading and other high classes does not show any material improvement. They have experienced difficulties owing to the tightness of the money market. Some of these have began to find sources of income by accepting service and doing business abroad. That of those principally dependent upon survice or wages has also not improved owing to the cost of living being very high.

60. Like every one else the labouring classes also had their share of the evil effects of the last famine in the first part of the year and then they could not save anything except eking out their livelihood. But with the good rains their wages have again risen to their former level and they appear to have been satisfied.

61. There was not much sickness among the people during the year

PUBLIC HEALTH. which was a tolerably healthy one. No serious epidemic visited the State. The death rate was not high.

SOURCES OF STATE INCOME. 62. The State has to depend principally on agriculture and its chief resources are the land revenues which are derived from the production due to the nature of the seasonable rainfall and to the irrigation by means of wells. Though the soil is, for the most part, fertile the production chiefly depends on the quantity of rainfall. Trade is one of the resources, but it is an insignificant item.

63. Taking into consideration the revenues of lean as well as prosperous years, the average may come to about a lac of rupees realized chiefly from the cultivators in the form of cash and kind and from other people as House tax, customs duties &c in addition to the Judicial income. Trees and grass reserves also partly add to the income of the Taluka.

64. The receipts are spent in administrative charges and house-hold and other expenditure of the Chief, in addition to the tribute, general contributions and repayment of debts.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK 65. Appendix XX gives information about the agricultural stock and other animals in the Taluka during the year of report. It will be observed that the stock shows an improvement over that of the last year.

EXCISE REVENUES 66. There are in the State 4 shops for the sale of opium and 2 shops of Ganja, respectively giving Rs. 693-14-5 and Rs. 6-5-4 to the State (Appendix XXI). There is no shop of Country Spirit or Toddy.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

67. The revenue year in this State commences from the 1st November and terminates on 31st October ; and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII shows the particulars of receipts and expenditure during the year.

GROSS REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE. 68. During the Samvat year 1969 the gross revenues of the State, excluding alienations, were Rs. 1,71,447 which shows vast increase over that of the preceding year, chiefly under the heads of Land Revenue and Miscellaneous. The year was exceptionally good in point of harvest in addition to nearly half the levy of Santi Vero for Samvat 1968. Under the latter head several different funds were credited during the year. The prospects of re-

covering outstanding arrears were also promising. The total expenses during the year were Rs. 2,25,978, also a vast increase over that of the previous year. This was chiefly due to the following reasons:— (1) that the double amount of tribute was paid; (2) that some expense had to be incurred on account of the funeral ceremonies of the late Thakore Saheb and (3) that a large sum was spent by the late Thakore Saheb over the marriage expenses of his eldest daughter married to H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdhra.

69. The statement of receipts and expenditure shows a marked and unprecedented increase in both the heads. This was due to the good harvest, double the amount of Vero, the marriage loan borrowed from Government, several sums credited as remissions on the receipt side; while on the debit side in addition to the sums of outstanding arrears debited as remissions, the disbursements swelled up as shown above.

GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL FUND LOANS.

70. The Taluka is indebted to Government for the old, new, funeral and marriage loans and to the Local Fund for the famine loan of A. D. 1899-1900. During the year of report the following repayments have been made:—

[1]	Towards the Government Loan—	
	(a) Principal	...Rs. 44,879-13-0
	(b) Interest	.. „ 12,028-12-0
[2]	Towards the Local Fund Loan—	
	(a) Interest	...Rs. 1500-6-7
		Total Rs. 58,408-15-7

OTHER DEBTS.

71. Several political suits were filed during the year of report in the Court of the Political Agent, Halar Prant for personal debts of the late Thakore Saheb out of which, except those dismissed, the following have been decreed against the State:—

[1]	Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji of Lathi at 6 p. c. interest per annum.	...Rs. 4,000-0-0
[2]	Pandya Vajeram Tulsi of Rajkot Civil Station.	... „ 2,371-4-10
[3]	Messers. Pirojshah and Pestonji Merwanji of Rajkot Civil Station.	... „ 6,000-0-0
[4]	Mr. Pirojsha Merwanji.... ...	... „ 500-0-0
		12,871-4-10.

72. The Peshkashi-Zortalbi amounts on account of the Samvat years 1968 and 1969 were paid off in the last revenue year.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS.

DISPENSARY.

73. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. It is managed by a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Bhaktiprasad Krishnajivan Vaid. The particulars thereof are given in Appendix XXIII.

PATIENTS TREATED

74. The number of out-door patients treated during the year was 3,310 against 6,069 in the previous year which shows a marked decrease of 2,759, the year being a healthy one. The daily average of the patients was 34·1 against 38·8 in the previous year.

PREVAILING DISEASES

75. There was nothing noteworthy regarding the diseases prevailing during the year of report. They were as before Malarial Fever, Diarhœa, Dysentry, Eye-sores and ordinary diseases of the skin. But a new disease called Dengue Fever made its appearance for some months, but there was no loss of life. There was no epidemic of any sort. The year was on the whole a fairly healthy one.

SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

76. The progress of sanitation is good. There is nothing specially for remark. The villages are kept clean; there is adequate supply of good drinking water everywhere and none of the villages become water-lagged during the monsoon.

77. The vaccination work goes on well. The number of primary vaccinations done during the year was 279 against 367 in the preceding year. There was no revaccination. The vaccination department is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar.

SMALL-POX AND MEASLES

78. During the year small-pox had made its appearance in only two villages. There were in all 2 cases of which none proved fatal, as the disease was not of a virulent type.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

79. Appendix XXIV gives statistics of births and deaths during the year. The number of births was 378 and of deaths 244 as compared respectively with 361 and 516 of the year before. These call for no explanation and show an improvement over last year. The ratio of births and deaths per one thousand of

the population comes to 37·63 and 24·29 respectively against 35·94 and 51·37 in the preceding year. This proves that the year was a healthy one. The arrangements for registration of births and deaths continue to be the same as in previous years.

80. **PLAGUE.** There was no plague in the town of Kotda or any of the villages.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS.

81. Appendix XXV. gives particutars as to the schools maintained by the State. There are in all 4 schools in the Taluka of which 2 schools – one for boys and the other for girls– are situated in Kotda; and two boys' schools are located in Ramod and Ardoi. They are all Gujrati and primary schools. All these are Fund Schools.

ATTENDANCE.

82. The total number of boys under instruction during the year was 291 as compared with 281 of the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 219·40 as against 241·05 of the past year. The girls' school is managed by a trained Head Mistress. It has 67 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with the same number of the previous year, the average daily attendance was 49·2 as against 46 past year. Of the total number of students 169 were Hindus and 122 Mahomedans.

STANDARDS.

83. The boys' schools at Kotda and Ramod had instruction imparted upto seven and at Ardoi four standards; while Kotda girls' school had four standards.

84. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical training is given to the boys in addition to drill practice as also in Ramod; while the school boys at Ardoi are practised in native sports. Girls are imparted instruction in sewing.

85. The Education Department of the State is under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Educational Officer. The annual examination of the year under report was held in March last.

COST.

86. This department is, as usual, maintained by the State. Expenditure on account of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 2,308 during the year under review, which together with the Education Inspection contribution, the amount of scholarships and other aid brought the total to Rs. 2,372 under the head.

87. Only one scholarship had continued during the year. Besides the same, the State awards one of Rs 5 per month towards the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

ENCOURAGEMENT EXTENDED BY THE DARBAR.

88. On the 2nd of March 1914, the day on which the present Thakore Shri Himatsinhji was installed on the Gadi, one Scholarship of Rs. 10 awardable to a deserving and bona fide Girasia boy of the Taluka and an annual contribution of Rs. 100 payable to the Bhavnagar Rajput Pie Fund were announced in commemoration of the happy and auspicious event.

89. As previously reported the same Madressas continue under private enterprise with instruction in their respective religions.

MADRESSAS.

90. A private English Class has been opened here by Mr. Vrajlal Shankarji under the permission and certain conditions prescribed by the Political Agent, Halar Prant, since August 1913.

PRIVATE ENGLISH CLASS.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS.

91. **PORT.** The State has, of course, no port.

92. There are several charity houses at Kotda and some of the principal villages of the State. In Kotda the Sadavrats are maintained specially with the State help, and in villages by the co-operation of cultivators. Sadavrat is the most ancient institution of charity in Native States.

SADAVRAT OR CHARITY.

93. There is no printing press, silk factory or public library in the State. But the Khoja Community possesses a private reading room, located in the Khoja Khana and intended for their exclusive use containing books &c. relating to their own religion.

PRESS AND LIBRARY.

94. **FACTORY.** There is now no factory in the State.

95. There was no fair held this year in the month of Shravan at the temple of Panchnath Mahadev owing to the mourning prevalent on the demise of the late Thakore Saheb. But the Khoja community held a congregation of their own for 3 days in March last at Kotda

FAIRS.

which the Khojas attended in numbers from surrounding places, to hear religious lectures and discourses held in a temporary place of worship specially erected for the purpose.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES.

96 There are very few poisonous snakes and wild animals in the State which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction.

WILD BOARS.

97. This year there were complaints from cultivators about damages done to crops by wild pigs here and there. The State's permission continues to the people for their destruction as also other steps have been taken to remedy the evil.

STABLES.

98. There is no Paddock in the State; but horses are kept in the stables in a limited number.

CATTLE.

99. There are cattle on a small scale. The cows used to attract the attention of visitors.

CONCLUSION.

100. Kotda is in the fortunate position of its Bhayats having no disputes with the State. There are some minor grievances brought forward by the Kathis of Ardoi which will be redressed in due course. The people are not very litigious.

101. In conclusion I may be allowed respectfully to tender my warmest thanks to the able and experienced Agency Officers and Government for the very kind and valuable assistance and advice they have always been pleased to render to this State in every way.

Kotda-Sangani
16th April 1914.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1913-14.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. Lakshmishanker Dulabhji Swadia. ...	Kamdar.	1st April 1913	31st March 1914.	
2	,, Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora.	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
3	,, Bhaktiprasad Krishnajivan Vaidya. ..	Medical Officer.	Do.	Do.	
4	,, Gopalji Bhagwansinhji Gohel.	Daftari and Treasurer.	Do.	Do.	
5	,, Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorker.	Revenue Nimtandar.	Do.	Do.	
6	,, Illahibax Husain Shaikh	Chief Constable.	Do	26th September 1913.	
7	,, Maneklal Vrajlal.		20th October 1913	31st March 1914.	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes, with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act	,,	,,	
7	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substances Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890.	No.	,,	
12	Agency Registration Act.	,,	,,	
13	Agency Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
15	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
16	Jail Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
17	Rules relating to prevention of Cruelty to Animals	,,	,,	
18	Shikar Rulings	,,	,,	
19	Arms and Ammunition Rules.	,,	,,	
20	Extradition Rules.	,,	,,	
21	Boiler Inspection Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Rules for cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
23	Revised Stamp Rules Local.	,,	,,	
24	Majority Act.	Yes, with suitable changes.	,,	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1913–14.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged. deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers.	Non Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														The State maintains no military force *There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisities.
Sappers														
Artillery*														
Infantry ...														
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....														

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police force of Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1913-14.

No.	Description of Police	Number.	Pay of Grade	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments			Rewards.		Education,		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished [Judicially]	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chief Constable	1	30	2684-6-11	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
2	Ramod Fouzdar	1	12									
3	Head Constable	1	12									
4	Police Naik	1	10									
5	First class Constable	6	9									
6	2nd Do. Do.	6	8									
7	3rd Do. Do.	6	7									
8	Risala Dafedar	1	27									
9	First class Risala Swar	3	25									
10	2nd Do. Do.	3	22									

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

No.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani.	19	18*	24	11	24	11	11	9	13	2	45·83	81·81	45·83	81·81	* Out of 18, 11 are committed, 1 is withdrawn and 6 remain undetected.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani.	355-0-0	330-14-9	301-8 3	292-12-3	84·93	88·46	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in Kotda-Sangani State Courts during the year 1913-14.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	7 Thefts 4 Miscellaneous 11	...	11	11	15	10	11	9	...	4	...	4	1	...	9	2	...	...	6	1	...	1	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1913-14.					Total.									
		1912-13	1913-14	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1912-13	1913-14	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	22	20	...	8	8	1	...	3+	~~22~~ 33	20	11	...	8	1	...	...	...	
	Total...	22	20	...	8	8	1	...	3	~~22~~ 33	20	11	...	8	1	...	...	...	+ Extradited from other States.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

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APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of Persons and cases																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pendidg.		
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kotda Sangani	Hazur Court.	1		...	...	...	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks.
		1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000	*Exporte.*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																										y. m d	
1	Hazur Court.	...	2	2	2	2	4	...	3	2	1	3732-1-6	1	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	3	10375-1-6	0-8-2	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	33	81	33	81	33	80	...	1	4363-0-9	3	76	2	63	13	...	...	...	2	6	3	69	4041-9-9	0-0-9	
	Total....	...	2	35	83	35	85	33	83	2	2	8095 2-3	4	77	2	63	13	...	1	...	2	6	3	72	14416-11-3	0-8-11	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14

No.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1913-14	Applications brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value	Past year.	Present year.	Value	Past year.	Present year.	Value	Past year.	Present year.	Value	Within 6 months	Within 12 months	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court.	..	...	...	23	135	16194-2-4	23	135	16194-2-4	23	135	16194-2-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
																							y. m. d	y m. d.	
Hazur Court.	...	...	1	4	1	4	1	3	...	1	266-10-8	252-15-0	0	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	0-1-11	0-0-23	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1913-14.

Stations.	No. of prisons	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913 14				
										Days.	
Kotda-Sangani.	1	1	7	13	8	1·26	·77.	...	607-13 3	18	Nil.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of registration of documents in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1913-14

Name of the Registering Office of the State.	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda-Sangani.	9	18	4	8	5	9	...	...	...	.	...	1	9	18	2729-0-0	8387-4-0	..	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	As	P.	Fees realized Rs	As.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs	As	P.	
Mortgages ...	4	1174	0	0	20	0	0	8	4413	0	0	40	0	0	
Sale deeds ..	5	1555	0	0	25	0	0	9	3974	4	0	45	0	0	
Wills ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Money Bonds ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Total...	9	2729	0	0	45	0	0	18	8387	4	0	90	0	0	
Deduct Expenditure ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit ..	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April. 1913	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks
		Past year.	Presentyear		Past year	Presentyear		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda Sangani	„	„	„	„	2057-1-2	2231-14-10	„	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII

Statement showing the rain fall in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

State	April 1913		May 1913		June 1913		July 1913		August 1913		September 1913		October 1913		November 1913		December 1913		January 1914		February 1914		March 1914		Total		Total of past year		Average of past 5 years		Remarks.
	Inches	Cents	Inches.	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	
Kotda-Sangani.	..	...	...	..	8	2	11	47	3	53	1	76	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	25	7	33	30	23	49	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to price of staple food-grains in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

No.	Articles	During March (past year)			During March (present year)			Remarks.
		Ms.	Srs.	Ts.	Ms	Srs	Ts.	
1	Wheat per rupee	0	17	20	0	25	0	
2	Bajri „ „	0	19	0	0	23	0	
3	Juvari „ „	0	22	0	0	30	0	
4	Adad „ „	0	17	0	0	21	0	
5	Mug „ „	0	18	0	0	20	0	
6	Gram „ „	0	22	0	0	22	0	
7	Rice „ „	0	14	0	0	13	0	
			10			9	20	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure of Public Works carried out in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

Description of Works.	State funds			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total		
1 Original works.	5854 8 4		5854 8 4					
2 Towards repairs &c. to roads.....		225 10 3						
3 Miscellaneous repairs..		356 0 11					6436 3 6	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kotda-Sangani.	1913-14	2434	1331	171	853	24	36	25	234	6807	845	...	...	432	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Kotda Sangani State during the year 1913-14

Name of State.	Country Spirit		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Kotda-Sangani.	..	...	4	693-14-5	2	6-5-4	...	...	6	700-3-9	

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Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State.

during the year 1913-'14

No. of Major heads.	Particulars	Rupees.	Total.
	RECEIPTS.		
	Opening Balance.	2,456	
I	Land Revenue	1,29,346	
II	Taxes	2,316	
III	Sayer	14,369	
IV	Law and Justice	1,787	
V	Education	163	
VI	Interest	3,202	
VII	Miscellaneous	20,264	
VIII	Adjustments	...	
IX	Deposits	1,085	
X	Refund of advances and outstandings	1,30,050	
XI	Loan	71,014	
XII	Refund	...	3,76,052
	EXPENDITURE.		
I	General Administration	5,876	
II	Jail	608	
III	Police	8,546	
IV	Political	25,421	
V	Bardasi	2,356	
VI	Education	2,372	
VII	Agriculture, Garden, & Forest .	1,993	
VIII	Public works	6,939	
IX	Darbar charges...	1,01,101	
X	Allowances, Pensions & Dharmada	6,121	
XI	Travellers Bungalow & Dharmashala	...	
XII	Municipal	2,232	
XIII	Medical..	1,612	
XIV	Revenue Survey...	...	
XV	Miscellaneous...	2,734	
XVI	Adjustments...	1,802	
XVII	Remissions, & Refunds of Fines, Fees &c.	56,265	
XVIII	Debts...	39,423	
XIX	Deposits repaid...	1,085	
XX	Advances & outstandings... ...	68,683	
	Closing Balance...	40,883	3,76,052

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kotda-Sangani.	3310	...	...	...	...	...	1611-12-3	34·1	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital statistics of the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1913-14.

Name	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kotda-Sangani	10044	361	378	17	...	516	244	...	272	35·94	37·63	51·37	24·29	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1913-14.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Total.	Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	High School	Secondary.	Primary.		
4	4	Kotda Sangani Gujarati School ..	201	215	156·2	162·7	...	...	2307-13-0	2307-13-0	
		Ramod Gujarati School	48	48	36·8	36·29	...	...			
		Ardoi Gujarati School	32	28	21·05	20·41	...	...			
		Victoria Jubilee Girl's School ...	67	67	46	49·2	...	...			

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Kotda-Sangani Taluka

For the year 1914-15.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani Taluka for the official year ending 31st March 1915 is as under:—

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

2. *Area*, about 90 square miles; *population*, 10,044 souls; *gross revenue*, excluding alienations, *(based on average of past 5 years)* of the State, Rs. 1,13,733; the *tribute* payable to Government Rs. 10,189, and Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating to Rs. 11,616.

3. The Chief's *full* name is Himatsinhji Muluji, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakore." His age is 22 years and he is a Jadeja Rajput by *caste*, belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He has no *heir, natural or adopted.*

Important Political Events

4. During the year under report there was no other political event of importance worth recording except the following:—

War in Europe

5. Great Britain has been compelled to declare and engage in war against Germany and the Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary, since August last, for a just and a righteous cause. This has afforded to the people of India and Native States an opportunity to exhibit a deep sense of loyalty and devotion to the British Raj and to the person of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India. The Princes, Chiefs and people have been striving their nerves, all with one voice and unanimity, to be useful to the Government, and have already given their assistance in men and money and offered their personal services and some have even personally served the Government. The advantages of

British Rule are manifold. People sincerely wish and pray the Almighty to allow them to enjoy those benefits for ever and that success may attend the British arms.

Indian Imperial War Relief Fund

6. A fund has been started by the Princes and people of India named the "Indian Imperial War Relief Fund". This Taluka has subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards it. The population of this Taluka had held a meeting when everything in connection with the War, the advantages of British Rule, the necessity of helping the Fund &c. was explained to them, as a result of which a subscription committee was formed which have collected Rs. 537-3-0 and have already remitted the amount to the proper branch. The subscription list is still open aud it is hoped more money will yet be collected.

Domestic events

7. Only surviving daughter, Kunveri Shri Mankunverba, of the senior Vavdivalan deceased wife of the Thakore Saheb died, on 15th September 1914, of chronic diarhœa. Also the daughter, Kunveri Shri Lilakunverba, of the junior Devchadivalan wife died, on 4th April 1914, of convulsions. A daughter is born to the latter on 19th January 1915.

District tour

8. The Thakore Saheb toured in nearly all the villages of the Taluka to make himself acquainted with the people.

Changes in the Staff

9. The personnel of the Staff remained the same as in the previous year except in one case. The Overseer Mr. Bhavsinhji Panchanji Jadeja, who acted as Ramod Vahivatdar, tendered his resignation and was therefore succeeded in office by Mr. Chhotalal Revashankar Oza. In order to impart education and training to the Thakore Saheb who was recently sanctioned as heir and installed on the Gadi in March 1914, the post of his Private Secretary was newly created and conferred on Mr. Mulshankar Nahanalal Dave of the Kathiawar Agency whose services have been lent to the Taluka. I am glad to be able to say that Mr. Mulshankar has conducted himself with some amount of tact and appears to have secured the confidence of the Thakore Saheb.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue system

10. The system of land revenue continued to be Bhagbatai as in the preceding year. The rate of Santi Vero was the same as before.

11. No alienation is made during the year.

Alienations. Boundary Settlements

No boundary settlements were pending or newly sprang up. But old boundary pillars between the boundaries of different adjoining States and Talukas all round were kept in tact, the fallen or destroyed ones being re-erected or renewed.

12. The amount of taccavi advances given to the cultivators for seed, purchase of bullocks, Kos, Varat, &c. was Rs. 2,204 during the Samvat year 1970. The reduction in the grant was due to the year being a good one. The recoveries of taccavi advances during the same period was Rs. 6,446 which no doubt was satisfactory.

Taccavi advances

13. Similarly, loans advanced to and recovered in that year from the Bhayats and Mulgarassias amounted to Rs. 60 and Rs. 1,914 respectively.

14. Over and above the Santi Vero of the Samvat year 1970, the second instalment due for Samvat 1968 postponed to be levied thereafter had to be collected during the year, having regard to the capacity of each cultivator. Some remission was granted to cultivators in the cash assessment levied on lucern grass cultivation in order to encourage them in the upkeep of their bullocks in good condition.

Demand and Collections

15. As in the preceding years there was no need for resorting to any sort of coercive measures for land revenue during the year of report.

Coercive measures

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND LEGISLATION.

16. Appendix II to the report shows what acts, rules and regulations were in force in the Taluka during the year. The Judicial Courts of the State follow as far as possible the spirit of the British Enactments for the time being. The Taluka frames and promulgates its own rules and regulations as necessity arises.

Legislation

17. As in the preceding year there was no regular military force in the Taluka during the year of report. For the present its need when it arises is being supplied by the miscellaneous Sibandi, the small Police force and the Bhayats and Mulgarassias of the Taluka who are liable for military service when required. Appendix III is therefore blank.

Military force

Police

18. Appendix IV gives particulars of the strength of the Police force. The arms with which the men are supplied continue to be the same as in previous years.

Efficiency of the Police

19. The number of offences reported to the Police and that of the accused arrested during the year of report are shown in Appendix V comparing them with those of the previous year. The result shows that the Police have tried their best in keeping down the crime and in detecting and bringing offenders to justice. The ratio of Police per square mile and per thousand of population was the same as before. The expenditure for the Police force came to Rs. 2,655 during the Samvat year 1970 as against Rs. 2,685 in the previous Samvat year.

Working of the Police

20. The particulars of offences reported to the Police and of property stolen and recovered as given in Appendices V and VI show the work of the Police department. The Chief Constable Mr. Maneklal Vrajlal Raval of the Kathiawar Agency Police whose services have been lent to the Taluka, besides being popular, continue to discharge his duties with zeal. The number of accused arrested and brought to trial and convicted calls for no special remark.

Offences

21 The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year was 15 as against 11 in the previous year. Appendix VII furnishes particulars as to the nature of the several offences and how the accused involved therein were dealt with. There was no serious offence. Out of 15 accused arrested 13 were convicted and 2 acquitted or discharged.

Property stolen and recovered

22. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs 381-14-10 and Rs. 128-14 10 respectively as will be seen from Appendix VI. The year's percentage of recovery comes to 33·67 against 88·46 in the previous year.

Village Police

23 There was no change in the strength of the Village Police during the year. Upon this most useful branch of the Police department depends the safety of the life and property in the villages.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Constitution of Courts

24 There has been no change either in the number or constitution of Criminal and Civil Justice during the year. There have been two Courts during the year as follow:—

(1) The Hazur Court exercises all the powers of the Taluka and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

(2) The Court of the Nyayadhish is presided over by Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora. He exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters. As a Civil Judge he is empowered to dispose of suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000.

Criminal Justice

25. Appendices VII and VIII furnish information regarding nature of offences committed, the cases tried therefor and the accused involved therein and dealt with by the criminal courts of the Taluka during the year of report. The number of offences committed and the accused arrested during the year was 15 and 15 respectively. As in previous years, the Courts had disposed of all the cases and it is very satisfactory to note that there did not remain a single case for disposal at the end of the year.

Criminal Appeals

26. During the year there was no criminal appeal. This result is very gratifying and confirms the remarks in previous years that the work of Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora, whose judicial experience extends over a period of nearly 20 years, was in every way good.

Civil Justice

27. The number of original Civil suits filed during the year was 57 as against 83 in the previous year. With 2 suits remaining at the close of the last year, the total number of suits for disposal came to 59. Of these 57 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 2 for the coming year. Particulars regarding the suits filed and how they were decided are given in Appendix X.

Execution of decrees

28. It will be observed from Appendix XI that the number of applications for execution of Civil Court decrees filed during the year was 139 as against 135 in the previous year. There was none pending at the close of the last year. All these were disposed of, none remaining in balance at the end of the year. The results as given in Appendix XI prove that this branch of the Administration of Civil Justice has worked satisfactorily.

Civil Appeals

29. Appendix XII shows that 2 appeals were filed during the year of report against 4 in the previous year. With 1 pending at the close of the last year, there were in all 3 disposed of during the year. The results show that the work of the Civil Court too has continued to be satisfactory as before.

Extradition

30. During the year of report there was no person extradited to this State from other States; while those extradited from this State to other States were only 2. There was no difficulty in obtaining the extradition of the accused.

Prison

31. There is only one central prison in the capital town of the State. Particulars regarding persons confined in the Jail and their average are given in Appendix XIII. The total number of prisoners admitted during the year was 8 against 7 in the year before. The prisoners, as before, continued to be enjoying good health during the year and there was no death or sickness among them. There was also no jail offence of any kind. All the convicts are employed on out-door work.

Registration of documents

32. Particulars regarding registration of documents given in Appendices XIV and XV show that the number of documents presented for registration during the year was 26 against 18 in the previous year, of the value of Rs. 16,903, the amount of fees levied being Rs. 130.

Municipality

33. The only municipality in Kotda, the capital town of the State, is managed by a separate establishment as a State department, the funds required for it being met from the State revenues. It looks after the municipal roads, keeping them in repairs and also the cleaning and the lighting of the town. There is a Municipal Secretary at the head of the establishment whose duties are performed by the Chief Constable Mr. Maneklal in addition to his own. The town was as usual immune from any epidemic during the year and enjoyed good health throughout. Appendix XVI gives information regarding the municipality.

Rural Conservancy

34 None of the three Mahals has a municipality. The arrangements made for keeping the villages clean were the same as mentioned in preceding reports. The villages were healthy throughout the whole year; and the sanitation was all that could be desired there.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather & rainfall

35. The first signs of the monsoon this year were seen on the 12th of June and by the end of that month there was enough rain throughout the Taluka for sowing purposes. The rain measured during the whole month was 4 inches and 98 cents. In July

the rainfall was rather more and measured 7 inches and 90 cents. Owing to the fall being at intervals, it benefitted the crops. In August there were occasional showers of rain measuring only 2 inches and 62 cents which were favourable to the standing crops which then needed more rains, in the absence of which the Juwar and cotton plants were damaged. In September there was more than enough rain in the second and third weeks. The total rain during the month measured 21 inches and 6 cents. This greatly benefitted all other crops than the Bajri, the grains of which changed colour. This rain gave promise for *rabi* cultivation. The month of October gave only 2 inches and 95 cents in the first week. The monsoon was on the whole good and favourable though the *àgtar* sowing was late by nearly a fortnight. The weather throughout the year was not what it ought to be. The summer was very hot. Monsoon was not quite agreeable to crops, as they say, some unfavourable natural agency came in the way of some crops especially cotton and pulse plants which could not yield a good harvest. The winter was more cold to a certain extent.

Crops

36. The rainfall in June being at tha end of the month, sowing operations were retarded by a fortnight. The seed, however, germiniated well and the seedings were very healthy. This was followed by occasional drizzling showers at intervals which kept up the moisture. But at the proper time plenty of rains was required and in its absence Juvari and cotton plants were damaged to a certain extent. The abundant rains in September greatly improved their condition, but bajri grains had to change colour and were deteriorated. The poor outturn of cotton has greatly disappointed the cultivators and its price being very low on account of the War, its cultivation will be discouraged in future. The talli crops suffered in a similar way and their flowers fell off. Their outturn also was very poor. The til plants faired most and the yield was plentiful, its cultivation having occupied a good area. Thus all the *agtar* crops did not fair well as they ought to be.

Ground nuts

37. Experiments in groundnut cultivation were made this year by only a few cultivators in Kotda and Ramod Mahals. But this being their first attempt and experience, they were not so successful in the absence of proper knowledge. It is hoped that they will now correct their mistakes and extend its cultivation, as the poor soil even, if properly cultivated, gives an abundant harvest and proves paying in comparison with other inferior crops in the same soil.

38. The latter rains gave promise of good winter crops and the cultivation of wheat was scattered over a large area. In the beginning the small plants gave signs of a good harvest, but some disagreeable weather in winter proved injurious to them and caused them to grow sparsely instead of in clusters. The yield of wheat would therefore be less than what was expected. The gram cultivation was very limited. There were 16 sugar-cane plantations which were in good condition.

Irrigated crops

39. There did not appear any swarm of locusts nor fortunately was there frost this year. There was no damage done to wheat by red-rust except in rare places. Wheat crop suffered also from a disease called Haldervo which made the growth sparse instead of in chisters.

Locusts, Red-rust and Frost

40. The average anna valuation of all the crops taken together may be said to be ten to twelve annas in the rupee.

Anna Valuation of Crops.

41. There was little want of water. It is found sufficient in wells and partly in rivers.

Water supply.

42. The wages of labour continued to be high during the whole of the year and looking to the supply and demand of labour there does not seem to be any likelihood of labour wages going down in the near future. There is much demand for both skilled and unskilled labour and on occasions it becomes very difficult to get labourers required both for agricultural as well as other works.

Wages and labour

43. The prices of food grains continued to be high during the year. Nay in some cases they were higher than those in the preceding year and even those in a famine year.

Prices of food grains

44. There were no forests in the State for the reasons explained in previous reports. No valuable trees can be grown on the waste hilly lands which produce grass and therefore are kept as grass reserves and for the grazing of cattle. The grass is cut and utilized for the feed of State animals and the surplus quantity is stored up as provision for future.

Forests

45. There has been no change during the year either in the trade or manufacture of articles in the State. The trade is local and consists of dealing in grain and articles for local consumption as well as the disposal of agricultural produce not

Trades and Manufactures

locally required, wool and ghee. The local weavers prepare the same kind of coarse cloth required for local use only. Some people manufacture country woolen blankets and woolen *dalis* by means of manipulation process.

Export and import trade

46. The export and import trade during the year was the same as in previous years. The export trade was in cotton, wool grains, oil, and molasses. The import trade consisted in cloth, piece goods, yarn, rice, sugar, salt, spices, groceries, timber, iron, metals, kerosine oils, tobacco, colouring materials, glassware and articles of stationery.

Customs levies

47. During the year of report the system of levying the customs duties as well as its rate was the same as before. There was a little change for the better made in the concessions given to the public regarding customs dues as well as refund of duty levied on articles re-exported under certain conditions. The rules on the subject made from time to time were collected together, compiled and printed in a pamphlet form for the guidance of all concerned.

Ginning Factory.

48. There is no ginning factory in the Taluka and cotton was therefore taken either to Gondal or Rajkot.

Public works.

49. The public works carried out during the Samvat year 1970 with the expenditure incurred on each are shown in Appendix XIX. There is nothing therein which calls for any special remark.

Post offices.

50. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod. The Kotda Post Office is a combined Telegraph Office also.

Mint.

51. The State has of course no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes.

General condition of the people.

52. The general condition of the people appears to have been gradually improving. But for the last two years' good harvest which proved a blessing to the cultivators, the failure of Kharif crops this year would have reduced many of the cultivators to straitened circumstances. All the same to some of them the State had to advance Taccavi, but in their case, if prosperous years follow in succession, it is hoped, they will be able to pay off their debts in a couple of years.

53. The condition of the trading or other higher classes does not show such a marked improvement as in the case of some cultivators and the labouring classes. They have experienced difficulties owing to the tightness of the money market and higher prices. Some of these find sources of income by accepting service and doing business abroad ; but they have been obliged to suffer to a certain extent owing to the War in Europe. The condition of those principally dependent upon service has not improved owing to the cost of living being verg high.

54. The labouring classes have done best during the year. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour have shown a rising tendency and with the limited supply of labour and a greater demand for it there is no likelihood that the wages of labour will go down in the near future. With such high wages and a simple living this class of people have been able to make good savings ; and they appear to have been satisfied.

Public health

55. The year was throughout healthy except the period from September to November when the usual malarial fevers prevailed. There was thus no special difficulty to the cultivators in attending to their agricultural work. No serious epidemic visited the State. The death rate was not high.

Agricultural stock

56. The information about agricultural stock and other animals in the State during the year of report is given in Appendix XX. It will be observed that the stock shows an improvement over that of the last year. The cattle in a few villages had suffered from small-pox and *Kharva* appeared here and there.

Excise Revenue

57. During the year of report the number of excise shops remained the same as in the previous year. The revenue realized from this source during the Samvat year 1970 amounted to Rs. 841. The details are given in Appendix XXI. The increase in the revenue of opium was due to a change in the policy of Government.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

58. The revenue year in this Taluka commences from the 1st November and terminates on 31st October : and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII gives information regarding receipts and expenditure under various heads.

59. The total gross revenues of the State during the Samvat year 1970, excluding alienations, were Rs. 1,34,706 which show a decrease over those of the last year in which several different funds for which separate accounts were kept during the regime of the late Thakore Saheb were amalgamated in the State account and in which year the harvest realized was abnormally good.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure

60. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,08,967 a vast decrease over that of the previous year in which some extraordinary expenses had to be incurred.

61. The Taluka is indebted to Government for the old, new, funeral and marriage loans, and to the Local Fund for the famine loan of A.D. 1899-1900. During the year of report both the instalments of the current year, i. e. Rs. 30,000 have been paid off towards the Government loan; and the interest on the Local Fund Loan has also been remitted.

Government and Local Fund Loans

62. As mentioned in last year's report, the Taluka was indebted to others to the amount of Rs 12,871-4-10; out of which Rs. 4,000 with interest (i.e. Rs. 1,754) have been repaid to Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji of Lathi, his debt being a deposit or trust debt.

Other debts,

63. We have commenced stacking the surplus quantity of hay, as referred to in para 44 *supra* and storing Juwari grains in pits, for making provision against future years of famine or scarcity. The Darbar has issued orders to the agriculturists not to sell the surplus quantity of dry fodder unless they possess it as much as is sufficient for their cattle to last for the current as well as the coming year.

Famine Reserve Fund

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

64. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. It is managed by a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Bhaktiprasad Krishnajivan Vaidya. Appendix XXIII gives information as to the nnmber of patients treated at the institution.

Dispensary

65. The number of out-door patients treated during the year of report was 4,236 against 3,310 in the previous year. The increase is due to Malarial Fevers, consequent on more rains. The daily average of the patients was 48·29 against 34·1 in the year before.

Petients treated

66. The diseases prevailing during the year of report were ordinary ones as before, viz. Malarial Fevers, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Eye-sores and ordinary diseases of the ear, skin and respiratory organs. There was no epidemic of any kind and the year had proved to be a fairly healthy one.

Prevailing diseases

67. The vaccination work was carried out as before by a separate establishment under the direct supervision of the Agency Civil Surgeon, the State bearing the cost in proportion along with other States. The number of primary vaccinations done during the year was 389 against 279 in the preceding year. There was no re-vaccination.

Sanitation and Vaccination

68. As regards sanitation the present arrangements seem to answer the purpose well. In the capital town the sanitary measures are carried out by the Municipality and in the Moffusil by the village community. The geographical and physical position of the villages and the small population inhabiting them call for no special measures in this direction. Plenty of good drinking water and the open high sites of villages make them very healthy throughout.

69. During the year there was no case of either small-pox or measles in any village.

Small-pox and measles

70. Appendix XXIV gives statistics regarding births and deaths during the year. The number of births was 535 and of deaths 246 as compared respectively with 378 and 244 of the year before. These call for no special remark, but only show an improvement over last year. The ratio of births and deaths per one thousand of the population was 53·26 and 24·49 respectively against 37·63 and 24·29 in the year before. This result was natural in a healthy year like the one under report. The work of registering births and deaths was done by the same agency as before.

Births and deaths

71. Fortunately there was neither plague nor cholera in the town of Kotda or any of the villages during the year of report.

Plague and Cholera

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

72. Appendix XXV furnishes information as to the schools maintained by the State. There are in all 4 schools in the Taluka, of which 2 schools,—one for boys and the other

Schools

for girls,—are situated in Kotda, and 2 schools for boys are located in Ramod and Ardoi. They are all Gujarati and primary schools.

Attendance

73. The total number of boys under instruction during the year was 339 as compared with 291 of the preceding year. The increase for a State with such small population is no doubt satisfactory. The average daily attendance was 256 65 as against 219·40 of the past year. The school for girls is managed by a trained Head Mistress. It has 67 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with the same number of the previous year, the average daily attendance being 42·4 as against 49·2 past year.

Standards

74. The boys' schools at Kotda and Ramod had instruction imparted upto seven and at Ardoi five standards; while Kotda girls' school had five standards.

75. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical training is given to the boys, in addition to drill practice; the school boys at Ramod are trained in native sports and drill practice and those at Ardoi, in native sports only.

Supervision

76. The Education Department of the State is under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Agency Educational Officer Mr. Morarji Naranji Adhiaru B. A.

Examinations and their results

77. The examinations of the above schools were held by that officer in the month of March last. The percentage of passed students is shown in the sub-joined table.

No.	Name of School.	Percentage of past year.	Percentage of present year.	Remarks.
1	Taluka School, Kotda.	52·6	45·5	
2	Ramod School.	75·7	52·5	
3	Ardoi School.	71·4	50	
4	Kotda Girls' School.	78·2	79·75	

This shows the results of the working of the School Masters and will speak for themselves for their merits.

78. This department is as usual maintained by the State. Expenditure on account of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 1,762 during the Samvat year 1970, which together with Education Inspection contribution, the amount of scholarships and other aid brought the total to Rs. 2,138 under the head.

Cost

79. One scholarship of Rs. 5 founded as a memorial to His Late Imperial Majesty King Emperor Edward VII was given out to a deserving student of Ramod who prosecutes his studies at the Gujrat College, Ahmedabad.

Encouragement extended by the Darbar

80. Three other scholarships of Rs. 7, 5 and 3 have been awarded as under:—

That of Rs. 7 to a Kanbi boy of Ramod prosecuting his studies at the Bahaudin College, Junagadh.

That of Rs. 5 to a Bania boy of Ramod studying at the Porbandar High School.

That of Rs. 3 to a Brahmin boy of Kotda studying at the Middle School, Gondal.

81. Yearly contribution of Rs. 100 has been remitted to the Bhavnagar Rajput Pie Fund Society as announced on the occasion of the Thakore Saheb's installation ceremony last year in commemoration of the happy and auspicious event.

82. As mentioned in previous reports the same Madressas continue under private enterprise with instruction in their respective religions.

Madressas

83. The private English Class opened by Mr. Vrajlal Shankarji has continued during the year of report; but as the number of students fell off day by day and the people did not show any tendency to encourage it, he was compelled to close it recently.

Private English Class

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

84. There are several charity houses at Kotda and some of the principal villages of the State. They are maintained in Kotda with the State help, and in villages by the co-operation of cultivators.

Sadavrat or charity

85. There is no public library in the State. But the Khoja community possesses a private reading room, located in the Khoja Khana and intended for their exclusive use containing books &c. relating to their own religion.

Library

86. A fair was held this year for three days in the month of Shravan near the Panchnath Mahadev where people had assembled to enjoy themselves. The Khoja community did not congregate as usual during the year under report.

Fairs

87. There is no Paddock in the State; but horses are kept in the stables in a limited number.

Stables

88. There are a few cattle among which some cows attract the attention of visitors.

Cattle

89. There are very few poisonous snakes and wild animals in the State which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However, when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction.

Destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes

90. The complaint of damage to crops being done by the wild boars were loud during the year; and the State's permission continues to the people for their destruction, as also other steps have been taken to remedy the evil. Some have been killed, but their number is still great and measures for their destruction will have to be continued still longer.

Wild Boars

91. Kotda is in the fortunate position of its Bhayats having had no disputes with the State. There are some minor grievances brought forward by the Kathis of Ardoi which will be redressed in due course. The people are not very litigious.

Conclusion

92. The year under report was the first year of administration by the present Thakore Saheb after his installation on the Gadi. Since then he has been regularly attending the office, takes interest in office work, daily hears the applicants and tries his best to dispose of the work. He has gained insight in the revenue and miscellaneous work and does his utmost to be acquainted with political and judicial business. He will, however, require some time in order to be able to clearly grasp more important political questions.

93. In conclusion, I may be allowed respectfully to tender my warmest thanks to the able and experienced Agency Officers for the very kind and valuable assistance and advice they have always been pleased to render to this State in every way.

Kotda Sangani
20th April 1915.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA.
Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1914–15.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Peroid.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Mr. Lakshmishanker Dulabhji Swadia. ...	Kamdar.	1st April 1914.	31st March 1915.	
2	„ Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora.	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
3	„ Mulshanker Nahanalal Dave.	Private Secretary.	3rd May 1914.	Do.	
4	„ Bhaktiprasad Krishnajivan Vaidya. ...	Medical Officer.	1st April 1914.	Do.	
5	„ Gopalji Bhagwansinhji Gohel.	Daftari and Treasurer.	Do.	Do.	
6	„ Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorker.... ..	Revenue Nimtandar.	Do.	Do.	
7	„ Maneklal Vrajlal Raval	Chief Constable.	Do.	Do.	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda-Sangani State duriug the year 1914-15.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during year under report	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
7	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act.	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substances Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890.	No.	,,	
12	Agency Registration Act.	,,	,,	
13	Agency Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
15	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
16	Jail Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
17	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
18	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
19	Arms and Ammunition Rules.	,,	,,	
20	Extradition Rules.	,,	,,	
21	Boiler Inspection Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Rules for cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
23	Revised Stamp Rules Local	,,	,,	
24	Majority Act.	Yes, with suitable changes.	,,	
			,,	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1914-15.

Arms of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year	Number of regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns	Number of men.					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														The State maintains no military force.
Sappers														*There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites.
Artillery*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops.														
Total.....														

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police force of Kotda Sangani State for the year 1914-15.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost. (yearly).	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
					Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished (Judicially)	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chief Constable.	1	30	2,655-4-7	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	
2	Ramod Fouzdar.	1	12									
3	Head Constable.	1	12									
4	Police Naik	1	10									
5	First Class Constables.	6	9									
6	2nd Do. Do.	6	8									
7	3rd Do. Do.	6	7									
8	Risala Dafedar.	1	27									
9	First Class Risala Swars.	3	25									
10	2nd Do. Do.	3	23									

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

No.	State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Perentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani	18	*17	11	15	11	15	9	13	2	2	81-81	86-66	81-81	86-66	*Out of 17, 12 are committed and 5 remain undetected.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani	330-14-9	381-14-10	292-12-3	128-14-10	88·46	33·67	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from the last year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one Month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
7	Theft	...	15	15	10	12	15	13	...	1	1	5	6	...	13	2	...	...	6	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous																														
15																															

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914–15

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1914–15.*					*Total.*									
		1913–14	1914–15		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1913–14	1914–15	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.			
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court	20	48	...	15	8	18	5	...	20	46	21	...	25	...	...	...	...	
	Total	20	48	...	15	8	18	5	...	20	46	21	...	25	...	...	...	..	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Nubrer of Peesons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kotda Sangani.	Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks
		1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits formoney transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000	*Exparte.*	Admitted andcompromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																										Days.	
1	Hazur Court	2	1	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	1,828-10-9	.	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	.	...	1,828-10-9	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	...	1	81	56	81	57	80	56	1	1	3,266-11-0	1	51	4	42	8	1	...	...	4	16	.	36	3,266-11-0	18	
	Total...	2	2	83	57	85	59	83	57	2	2	5,095-5-9	1	52	4	42	8	1	1	...	4	17	...	36	5,095-5-9	18	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914–15.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications		Value of applications pending at the close of 1914–15	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of. 1914—15			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	135	139	20,033-6-2	135	139	20,033-6-2	135	139	20,033-6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Hazur Court.	...	1	4	2	4	3	3	3	1	...	252-15-0	247-4 0	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	0-0-23	0-1-0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1914–15.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total							
				1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15				
										Days	
Kotda-Sangani.	1	...	8	8	8	·77	·26	...	524-15-3	31	Nil.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1914-15.

Name of the Registering Office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda Sangani.	18	26	8	8	9	17	...	1	...	...	1	...	18	25	8,387-4-0	13,903-0-0	...	...	...	1	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1914-15.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages ...	8	4,413	0	0	40	0	0	8	3,672	0	0	40	0	0	
Sale deeds ...	9	3,974	4	0	45	0	0	17	12,781	0	0	85	0	0	
Wills ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	450	0	0	5	0	0	
Money Bonds ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous ...	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	18	8,387	4	0	90	0	0	26	16,903	0	0	130	0	0	
Deduct Expenditure..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1914.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1915.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani.	...	...	...	...	2,231-14-10	1,722-14-4	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statemeut showing the rain fall in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

State.	April 1914		May 1914		June 1914		July 1914		August 1914		September 1914		October 1914		November 1914		December 1914		January 1915		February 1915		March 1915		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Kotda-Sangani.	...	..	...	...	4	98	7	90	2	62	21	6	2	95	...	20*	...	...	..	82*	...	..	...	49*	41	2	25	7	26	35	*Unseasonable.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1914–15.

No.	Articles.	During March (past year.)			During March (present year)			Remarks.
		Ms.	Srs.	Ts.	Ms.	Srs.	Ts.	
1	Wheat per rupee	0	25	0	0	18	0	
2	Bajri ,, ,,	0	23	0	0	20	0	
3	Juvari ,, ,,	0	30	0	0	26	20	
4	Adad ,, ,,	0	21	0	0	21	0	
5	Mug ,, ,,	0	20	0	0	17	0	
6	Gram ,, ,,	0	22	0	0	18	0	
7	Rice ,, ,,	0	13	0	0	14	0	
			9	20		10		

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure of public Works carried out in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the St. year 1370 (1st November 1913 to 31st October 1914.)

Description of Works.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1 Original works.	2,998 15 6		2,998 15 6					
2 Towards repairs &c. to roads.		1,380 4 3						
3 Miscellaneous repairs.		2,923 5 4	4,303 9 7				7,302 9 1	

XIX.

Lakshmishankar D. Swadia,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1914-15.

State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Kotda-Sangani.	1914-15	2,893	1,756	211	889	41	49	34	324	8,891	843	...	...	450	

LAKSHMISHAKNAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPDNDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1914-15.

Stations.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Kotda Sangani	...	...	4	837-6-8	2	6-5-4	...	...	6	843-12-0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

No. of Major heads.	Item.	Rupees.	Total.
	RECEIPTS.		
	Opening Balance.	40,883	
I	Land Revenue	1,08,402	
II	Taxes	2,521	
III	Sayer	13,628	
IV	Law and Justice	1,601	
V	Education	181	
VI	Interest	3,857	
VII	Miscellaneous	4,516	
VIII	Adjustments	...	
IX	Deposits	305	
X	Refund of advances and outstandings ...	21,448	
XI	Loan	5,754	
XII	Refund	...	2,03,096
	EXPENDITURE.		
I	General Administration	8,035	
II	Jail	525	
III	Police	7,718	
IV	Political	20,252	
V	Bardasi	1,319	
VI	Education	2,138	
VII	Agriculture, Garden, & Forest ...	1,736	
VIII	Public works	7,689	
IX	Darbar charges	51,629	
X	Allowances, Pensions & Dharmada ...	3,064	
XI	Travellers' Bungalow & Dharmashala ...	300	
XII	Municipal	1,723	
XIII	Medical	1,289	
XIV	Revenue Survey	...	
XV	Miscellaneous	973	
XVI	Adjustments	408	
XVII	Remissions & Refunds of Fines, Fees &c....	169	
XVIII	Debts...	36,474	
XIX	Deposits repaid...	35	
XX	Advances & outstandings	18,019	
	Closing Balance...	39,601	2,03,096

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average (both out-door & in-door)	Remarks.
		Out-door	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Kotda-Sangani	4,236	...	...	...	...	...	1,289-0-5	48·29	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda Sangani

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Kotda Sangni State, for the year 1914--15.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year			Pastt year.	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14
Kotda-Sangani.	10,044	378	535	157	...	244	246	2	...	37·63	53·26	24·29	24·49	

LAKSHMISANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as the the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1914-15.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 1st March,		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1913-14	1914-15		1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	High Schools	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools,	Total.	
4	4	Kotda-Sangani Gujrati School	215	251	162·7	183·95					
		Ramod Gujrati School	48	48	36·29	38					
		Ardoi Gujrati School	28	40	20·41	34·7					
		Victoria Jubilee Girls' School, Kotda	67	67	49·2	42·4					

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

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